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EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COUT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

	03-md-1570 (GBD)(SN)
In re: Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	
	ECF CASE

This document relates to:

Burnett, et al. v. Al Baraka Inv. & Dev. Corp., et al., No. 03-cv-9849 (GBD)(SN) Burnett, et al. v. The Islamic Republic of Iran, et al., No. 15-cv-9903 (GBD)(SN)

DECLARATION OF SOLOMON GAYLE

- I, SOLOMON GAYLE, hereby declare under penalty of perjury as follows:
- 1. I am 60 years old and currently reside in Jersey City, New Jersey.
- 2. I was the fiancé of Seilai Khoo, a Malaysian national, who was Executive Vice President and Portfolio Manager at Fred Alger Management on the 93rd Floor of One World Trade Center and who was killed in the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
- 3. Seilai and I met when we were both undergraduate students at Columbia University in New York City in 1983. We were both majoring in Computer Science.
- 4. We were both educated under the British system of education—Seilai in Singapore and me in Jamaica—so we had a similar background of study along with both of us being from other tropical countries that helped bring us together.
 - 5. Later that year, we became a couple and remained so until Seilai's death in 2001.
- 6. While we came from different backgrounds, this never mattered. I came to Columbia University in part to play soccer for the university's intercollegiate team while Seilai came from a private-school education where a number of her high-school graduates had a close-knit community at Columbia.

- 7. As we got to know each other, I learned how intelligent and talented Seilai was and told her that the Computer Science program was not challenging her and that she should study Economics as well to allow herself the opportunity to work on Wall Street where I could envision her being able to prosper.
- 8. In August 1984, while I remained in New York for the summer, Seilai sent me a postcard from Lake Tahoe saying she had been to a Crystal Gayle concert a subtle play on our last name relationship indicating we were out of sight, but not out of mind. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a copy of the postcard that Seilai sent to me from the Crystal Gayle concert. This was one of the first of many thoughtful things that we share with each other over 17 years of our relationship.
- 9. In the fall of 1984, Seilai and I continued to see each other regularly as a couple, and Seilai kept a number of items of memorabilia for me from my success playing varsity soccer and being voted All-Ivy League, Division I All-American, and Ivy League Player of the Year while playing for Columbia. *See* Exhibit 2.
- 10. During Seilai's last year of university, we would primarily see each other on weekends when we would go to museums in New York or visit restaurants as Seilai loved to experience new types of food. In fact, as we got older, she would religiously watch shows on the Food Network like Emeril Live and Iron Chef to identify culinary exploration for our standard weekend entertainment around food and movies.
- 11. Seilai traveled with me to Jamaica in the summer of 1986 after she graduated. *See* Exhibit 3.
- 12. We traveled extensively together. She loved to take weekend trips, so we would often be within a short distance from the city—to Martha's Vineyard, the Hamptons,

Washington, DC, and even to places in upstate New York. We would constantly explore and travel.

- 13. After Seilai had graduated from Columbia University and began working in the financial world, she undertook rigorous study to obtain the designation of Chartered Financial Analyst ("CFA") which required her to pass three increasingly complex exams that test fundamentals of investment tools, valuing assets, portfolio management, and wealth planning. She obtained this designation in September 1992.
- 14. While Seilai was completing her CFA requirements, we maintained two separate residences while continuing to see each other and travel as much as possible. Upon completing her certification, she allowed her younger brother to move into her apartment in New York City, and she moved in with me in my apartment in Jersey City, New Jersey where we lived together until Seilai's death on September 11, 2001.
- 15. Marriage was a frequent topic of conversation between Seilai and I because we were completely committed to each other. We often spoke of simply going to the courthouse and making our marriage "official" because neither of us wanted a large ceremony. Friends of ours had large ceremonies, and we knew that was not how we wanted to get married.
- 16. We also traveled internationally to a number of countries (Paris and Hallstatt of the most memorable significance), and we would speak about getting married in these exotic locations, but we agreed that we would wait.
- 17. After deciding we would remain in New York, we were beginning to make plans to move back to New York City, and we (incorrectly) believed we could not obtain a marriage license in New York while we were living in New Jersey, so we also decided to wait to get married to highlight our return to our selected New York home.

- 18. But a few years before Seilai was killed, because of my background in computer science, I had the opportunity to move to Silicon Valley for a year to obtain invaluable experience during the "tech boom" at GlobalCenter in Sunnyvale, California. To cement what we already knew to be true, I proposed to Seilai before I left for California and gave her an engagement ring. Because we were a private couple, she would often wear this ring on her necklace rather than on her finger, but to our friends, our relationship was no secret.
- 19. The time in California allowed me to gain hands-on experience with Internet and web development because, at that time, the New York/New Jersey area was dominated by client-server technology with very little concentration on internet technology. I resigned my Lead Technology Management Consultant role at J.P. Morgan in New York to enable my early experience with newer technologies in California. Seilai and I had also spoken about my time in California as possibly providing a transition for us to fully relocate to the West Coast since San Francisco was a technology and financial hub, and Seilai was a senior technology analyst and a big early investor in Dell Technologies.
- 20. While I was in California, I was offered a position to work in early internet financial services with E-Trade in approximately July 1997, but I chose to move back the East Coast to be with Seilai to allow her to continue to grow at Fred Alger.
- 21. This time in California also helped to solidify my desire to create a start-up business. I left GlobalCenter in June 1997, and I began to develop what would become Webternity.com to ideally serve as the primary online personal publishing resource for individuals, families, and communities of interest by making it as easy as possible for the user to express themselves on the Internet. While I engaged in some consulting work for various

companies after leaving GlobalCenter, the job I held in California was the last salaried position I held prior to Seilai's death.

- 22. Attached as Exhibit 4 is a copy of the May 2001 Business Plan for Webternity.com. My partner in the business and I were contributing our "sweat equity" to build the business and seek investors, but had I been single, I could not have assumed the risks in such a venture. It was only through the trust, support (both financially and emotionally), and stability (again, both financially and emotionally) provided by Seilai that I was able to contribute so much time and effort into this venture to the point that I no longer worked another steady-income job.
- 23. As a result of our joint decision for me to pursue Webternity.com full time, I became necessarily financially dependent upon Seilai in the time period leading up to her death on September 11, 2001. And she was entirely supportive and onboard with this arrangement.
- 24. In 2002, Dr. Kingsley Chin—a very close friend of both Seilai and I from our days at Columbia University—wrote, "I closely witnessed the relationship [that Seilai Khoo and Solomon Gayle] developed and shared over seventeen years, and cannot imagine any other situation [other than the terrorist attacks] that could have disrupted their strong partnership. Prior to SeiLai's tragic death on September 11, 2001, they were engaged and living together in their condominium in Jersey City, and close friends and family members where [sic] very aware of that their marriage and family plans were only being delayed because of career commitments." *See* Exhibit 5.
- 25. We did not commingle our finances, but there were a number of reasons why this was the case. First, because of a significant disparity in the levels of our compensation as a result of Seilai's abundant success in the financial sector, I never wanted others to think that I was with Seilai for her money. Second, culturally as a non-American male, it was important for

me to be able to stand on my own feet financially. I did not begrudge Seilai's success at all, and in fact, she wanted us to commingle our finances because we were completely committed to one another in a trusting relationship. Finally, I did not want Seilai to feel constrained about using the money that she earned to provide support for her mother and siblings as necessary. She was a giving person, and she loved her family so much, and I feared that if our finances were commingled that she would not feel as free to provide this support to her family. I did not want to stand in the way of this.

- 26. Seilai also wanted to name me as a beneficiary on her life-insurance policies and in her will, but I wanted to ensure that her extended family would be well taken care of. And while I agreed to serve as the Executor for her Last Will and Testament, it was important for me that her beneficiaries be her parents, siblings, nieces and nephews. And she entrusted me to make certain this would take place.
- 27. And while we did not commingle our finances, we were still of the mindset that "what's mine is yours, and what's yours in mine." One example of this was when I was living and working in Silicon Valley. I had taken the car that we had otherwise shared from New Jersey to California, and while there, we decided to get a new car. Seilai and I agreed that our original car would be given to her sister and family living in San Diego, California rather than simply trading it in against the purchase of the new vehicle.
- 28. While we never exchanged wedding vows, we enjoyed traveling at any opportunity we had. After Seilai's brother graduated from Columbia University, we all traveled to Italy together where we stayed and traveled for two weeks in 1993. *See* Exhibit 6. We often travelled to other foreign locations including Bermuda, the U.S. and British Virgin Islands, Canada, Mexico, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Jamaica among others.

Attached as Exhibit 7 are photos of some of the trips that Seilai and I took during our 17 years

together before her fateful death on September 11, 2001.

29. Seilai would often give me greeting cards where she would affectionately refer to

me as "Daddy" or "Little Daddy", and I would refer to her as "Little Mommy". See Exhibit 8.

In these cards, she expressed her love, and I have cherished these memories.

30. For me, the title of "husband" was not important—it was the relationship that

Seilai and I shared. In every meaningful way, we lived as husband and wife. We complemented

each other, and as we began getting older, we even contemplated adopting to be able to raise

children around our busy careers, but unfortunately, the events of September 11, 2001,

eliminated those possibilities.

The events of September 11, 2001 altered my life in so many ways. I lost my 31.

soulmate of 17 years and the woman with whom I planned to share the remainder of our lives.

Her death has left me with a loss that I cannot explain, and while there are many aspects of life

that must go on after losing someone so close to you, her death has made accountability for these

horrific terrorist attacks an extremely important issue for me as someone who was a lawful,

upstanding permanent resident on September 11, 2001 – awaiting the inevitable moment, like my

official marriage, to obtain my United States citizenship – who lost his very significant lawful

United States permanent-resident other.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: June 18, 2024

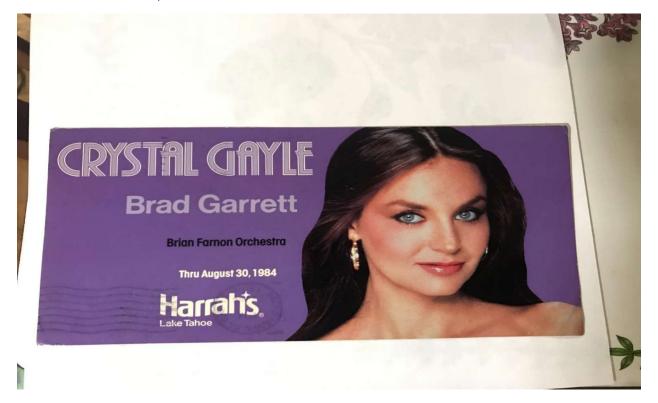
Jersey City, New Jersey

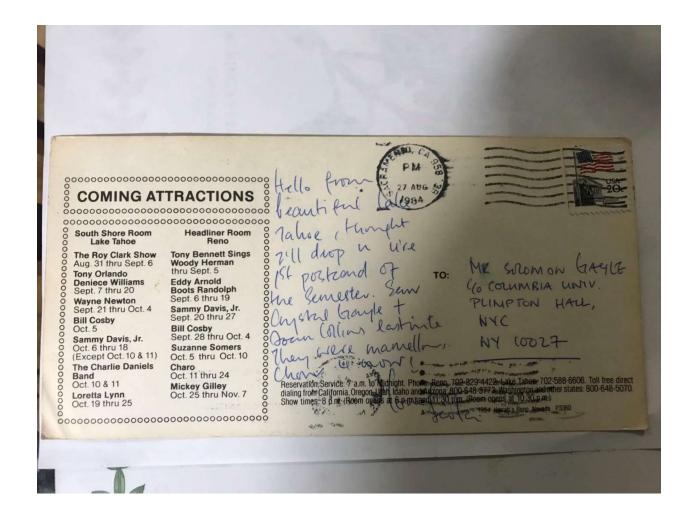
Solomon Gayle
SOLOMON GAYLE

7

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Fall 1984 return to Campus

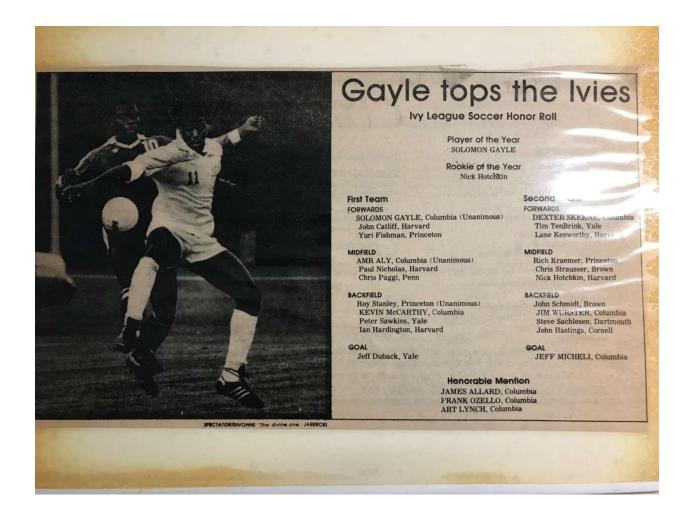




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1981-1985 Columbia Awards





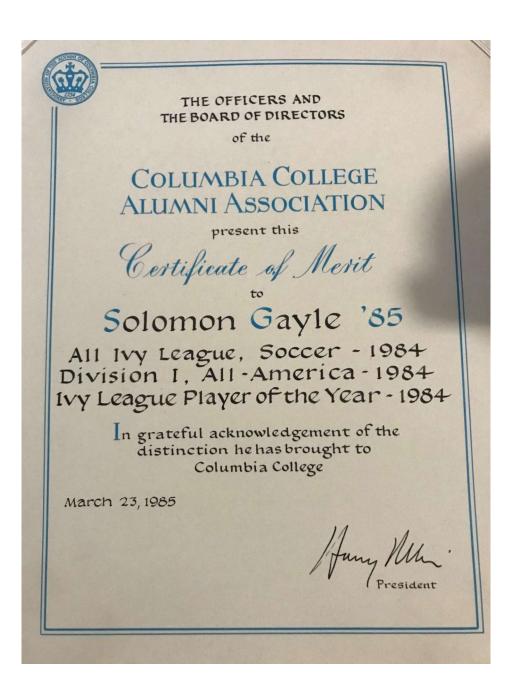
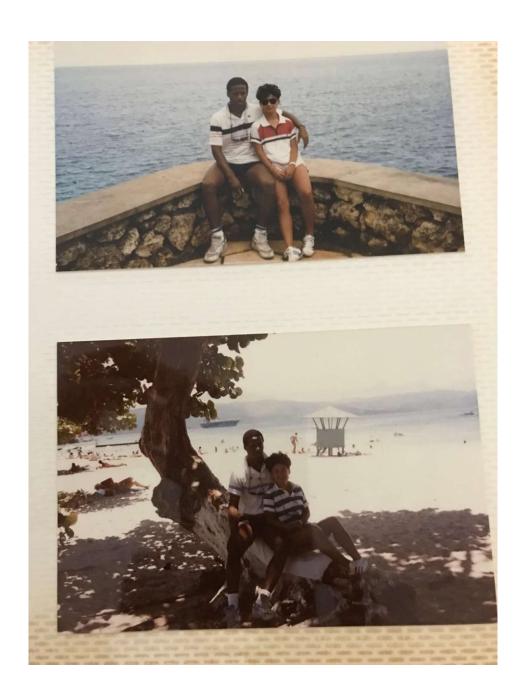


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Jamaica, Summer 1986





Making dinner reservation, Jamaica, summer 1986



WEBTERNITY.COM

Business Plan

May 2001



CONFIDENTIAL

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1 Description of Business

1.1 The Company and its mission

1.1.1 Overview

WEBTERNITY.COM ("WEBTERNITY" or the "Company") provides low-cost and free Internet homepages, or "homesteads," for Worldwide Web users with **broadband** Internet connections. WEBTERNITY is distinguished from other homestead companies in that it gives users the opportunity to preserve their homepages for generations to come, for the benefit of themselves, their families and their communities.

The Company's homesteads are extraordinarily rich in features yet very easy to use. Because WEBTERNITY has been engineered from the ground up to match the requirements and opportunities of **broadband connectivity** and the needs of customers, the Company is uniquely able to optimize the quality of the user's homestead experience.

The Company's mission is serve as the primary online personal publishing resource for individuals, families and communities of interest by making it as easy as possible for the user to express himself or herself on the Internet. The Company believes that the majority of Internet users wish to concentrate their energies on self-expression and community building, not on mastering software technology.

The Company's motto, "The Data is the Application" represents the belief that computer hardware and software exist solely for the purpose of representing and delivering information important to the user. The Company strongly believes that technology should be the servant of the user, not his or her master. The Company's products are designed to allow users to benefit from technological changes without suffering through the confusion and obsolescence that too often accompany new technology.

1.1.2 History and present status

The Company was founded in 1997 by Solomon Gayle, a computer engineer with over 15 years of experience in business application development. The Company has completed more than two years of technological development of its products and services. A beta model of the site came online in July 2000 and can be accessed at http://www.webternity.com. The Company is currently seeking funding for the purpose of financing a rapid build-out.

1.1.3 Build-out plans

The Company has planned for an additional month of implementing beta fixes, followed by the release of a commercial model to subscribers.

The Company projects a total of 250,000 subscribers within the first year of commercial operation, and 1 million subscribers within 2 years.

Since the Company's products and services have **been developed to perform optimally in a broadband environment**, the Company's growth will be partly correlated to the expected rapid expansion of broadband services by cable and DSL providers.

1.2 Founders

Solomon Gayle is currently serving in the capacity of Chief Technical Officer and interim CEO. He has 14 years of experience in the application development field. Solomon received his B.A. in Computer Science from Columbia University in 1985.

Kurt Dasbach is currently serving in the capacity of Product and Business development Manager. Kurt is a civil engineer who has also worked as a professional soccer player in Chile and the Netherlands. He received B.A. and B.S. degrees in Civil Engineering from Columbia University in 1988.

Notwithstanding the continued involvement of the Company's founders, the Company must recruit an experienced and energetic management team to achieve a rapid build-out.

Specific positions that will require immediate focus are director of engineering, director of marketing and sales, director of business development, senior financial officer, and a director of operations. Senior management and board members will be recruited after a first round of funding is secured.

1.3 Products and Services

1.3.1 Personal Internet Publishing

"Personal Internet Publishing" is the name given to services that allow individual users to express and distribute their interest over the Internet. The genius of the Internet as a publishing medium is that viewers can access information on demand (rather than the traditional distribution models), and the requirements for a set publication schedule are virtually eliminated.

Personal publishing allows individuals to publish their own 'personal data wave' – online information that provides a unique individual perspective. It is an option that the Internet has made possible, and which WEBTERNITY makes feasible. As described below, WEBTERNITY takes personal publishing a step farther by allowing people to preserve their web creations into the distant future.

WEBTERNITY has been designed for the "in color" broadband world that is now unfolding rather than the "black and white," low-bandwidth world currently dominant. In a broadband environment, personal publishing will flourish. With broadband, users will expect solutions that closely approximate their desktop environment.

WEBTERNITY, engineered from the ground up as a broadband solution, allows users to easily tell their personal stories on line.

Personal publishing is potentially one of the most powerful economic applications of the Internet. This is because personal publishing transforms the user from consumer to producer. It gives him or her ownership of a place on the Internet, and an incentive to come back frequently. A personal homepage is effectively a personal Web portal, one with a guaranteed following. It contains content specifically designed to please the individual and reflect his or changing preferences.

1.3.2 Meeting customer needs

The Company's market research suggests that Internet users interested in homepages want a few key things:

- Feature-rich sites that are easy to use
- The ability to establish a meaningful community online
- Helpful customer service
- Longevity
- Security for private information
- The chance to benefit from technological advances, without being frustrated by them.

WEBTERNITY has designed its products and services to respond directly to these concerns.

• Feature-rich sites that are easy to use

WEBTERNITY makes it easy for a user to set up a homepage by offering customize templates and functionality. A user simply types in text in response to prompts. The templates cover a large number of subject and interest areas, and give the user the opportunity to use media-rich features as well as simple text and images. At the same time, the templates offer enough options to the user so that his or her homestead can retain some originality.

The ability to establish a meaningful community online

WEBTERNITY has been set up to facilitate meaningful communication among real world communities. Members can use the system to manage discussion groups, make group announcements, identify group members, and execute customized searches for specific community related information.

Helpful customer service

Our philosophy is that the Company should take the lead in helping customers improve the look and usefulness of their sites. The Company will dedicate significant resources to ongoing customer service, both online and offline. WEBTERNITY's mission is to be the best provider of legacy homestead properties and services, and it is devoted to constant improvement so that it will always fulfill this mission.

Longevity

WEBTERNITY offers premium customers the ability to preserve their creations for periods that are depended on storage medium technology and realistic archive management. Because the Company's technology separates user data from the presentation layer, a member's data will not be affected by upgrades to later technologies. Competing services using typical HTML presentation techniques cannot offer this assurance.

Security for private information

WEBTERNITY offers a hierarchical security system that allows each member to designate information for different access levels. This means that WEBTERNITY homesteads can fulfill a variety of purposes for their creators, being both public records and private filing systems.

• The chance to benefit from technological advances, without getting frustrated by them

We deal with technological issues so our customers don't have to.

1.3.3 Basic and Premium services

WEBTERNITY's Basic services include:

- On line publishing (no need for site migration from desktop to site servers)
- Easy-to-use templates and functionality (e.g. address book management)
- Discussion groups
- Site networks (intelligent links to facilitate easy secure access between sites)
- Scheduling and calendar tools
- Gift registry
- Message boards
- Online photo albums and scrapbooks
- WEBTERNITY-sponsored clubs
- Individually created clubs (private or public)
- Address Books
- Time and frequency sensitive data distribution

WEBTERNITY will offer certain Premium services for varying prices. These include (1) long-term archival storage; (2) exclusion of ads from sites; (3) premium templates for homepage design; and (4) media-rich services, like video streaming.

1.3.4 WEBTERNITY's archiving solution

1.3.4.1 Web-based "immortality"

Business Week recently termed web-based "immortality" as one of 21 great ideas of the new millenium. WEBTERNITY has been designed for long-term storage and access, making such immortality possible; competitor services have not been.

WEBTERNITY is more than a personal publishing resource – it is a vehicle for long-term information preservation, hence the name, "WEBTERNITY." The Company believes that people who have taken great pains to express themselves on their Internet properties have an equally great desire to maintain a record of who they were, and who they are becoming.

As a premium service, the Company will offer interested users long-term archival storage of their homesteads – up to 50 years (assuming a media transfer is required every 5 years), and longer periods as technology advances. All software and data migration issues will be included in the Company's premium archiving packages.

WEBTERNITY gives people an easy way to keep memories alive. It is an easy-to-use mechanism for parents to keep records of their children's development, for teenagers to manage and record their numerous interests, and for adults to reminisce on and extend their family legacy.

1.3.4.2 Preventing Internet obsolescence

Current homestead providers may not plan for their members' homepages to disappear, but if they do not plan for ways to keep them in circulation, this is likely to happen. As anyone who has purchased a computer in the past 15 years knows, once a model is no longer explicitly supported by its manufacturer, its functioning is imperiled.

Like all fast-developing technologies, the Internet has a tendency towards obsolescence. As millions of new web pages are created, millions more are forgotten about, deleted, or lost. Millions more will become inaccessible because new browsers and application languages will be unable to accurately display them. Although developers of new presentation languages, browsers and platforms intend for them to be capable of reading and "importing" older technologies, the history of the hardware and software industries suggests that this importing will not always be successful.

Once the market moves to a newer technology, older technologies become obsolescent and data becomes inaccessible. For example, anyone who saved college term papers, resumes or personal journals on 8-inch floppy disks in the early 1980s will be challenged to access them now. The intermediate technology that allowed the transferal of data from 8-inch floppies to 5.25-inch floppies is no longer readily available. The transition from 3.5-inch floppies to compact disks will also present users with similar challenges.

Although individuals lavish a huge amount of time and attention developing web pages, only a tiny fraction of the content created on the Web today will be accessible in the future. Unless continuing, special efforts are made to preserve web content, much will be lost, to the chagrin of those users who have entrusted their creative effort and memories to this new medium.

In short, only a tiny fraction of the content created on the web today will be accessible in the future. Only a company that deliberately aims for longer-term preservation will be successful in attaining it.

WEBTERNITY's objective is to preserve memories, and its service architecture has been designed to make it possible (see "Technology," below). Although the user may be unaware of the specific transitions, he or she will have the benefit of them.

1.4 Customers

1.4.1 The legacy-oriented user

WEBTERNITY has been engineered from the ground up to serve Internet users who want to preserve their legacies online for themselves and future generations, as well as users who are not particularly focused on the future but who want effective homestead solutions.

People have a variety of ways of capturing important moments in their lives. Millions of Americans keep journals, scrapbooks, photo albums, trophies, ribbons and certificates, holiday and birthday cards, important letters, essays, and tests, theater playbills, concert tickets, cassette recordings, videos, books, etc. All of these objects are infused with meaning to their holders, since each is a testament to a memorable part of a person's life.

The Internet has removed the barriers to distribution. Now, using WEBTERNITY, anyone can give a compelling picture of his or her life through text, sound, and image. Providing an archiving service, that allows the author to preserve his or her message for the future, is a compelling affinity feature that should not be underestimated.

It is the Company's view that the potential market for personal publishing has barely been tapped. One of WEBTERNITY's focuses will be the challenge to show people just how easy it is to create a virtual legacy – and how the Internet is not just a place for the young or technologically savvy, but for anyone interested in communication.

1.4.2 Low entry cost, high exit cost

WEBTERNITY customers will face a low entry cost but a high exit cost.

Low entry cost

It's easy to get started on WEBTERNITY, and basically free. A user simply clicks onto www.webternity.com and follows the prompts to create a Web site. Within minutes, he or she can start personal publishing. There is no hardware of software to buy, and no difficult technical jargon to wade through.

High exit cost

Once a user spends time creating a homepage on WEBTERNITY, it will not be easy to switch to another homestead provider. Why?

Sites cannot be easily transferred to HTML-based systems.

WEBTERNITY's user data is kept in a database separate from the current HTML application language. It will not load automatically onto other HTML-based systems (see "Technology," below).

Competitors do not offer competitive features

Most competitors have not developed a product or service line appropriate for broadband users. They are correctly focusing on the mass market, but technology is notorious for short life cycles.

Other sites aren't as easy to use.

WEBTERNITY intends to maintain a service advantage over its competitors. It will continue to offer products and services that are both easy to use and sophisticated.

1.5 Technology

1.5.1 A database system, not a file system

WEBTERNITY stores the customer data to a database system. This is in contrast with the typical HTML-based file systems used by competitors. This choice of technology introduces some cost overhead, but yields some specific competitive advantages to the Company. These are illustrated in the following table, and discussed in more detail in the text that follows.

	WEBTERNITY	Other homestead
		services
Presentation Interface	Mainly Java Focus on client side interactive processing e.g. client side report sorting. User experience should closely approximate their desktop environment.	Mainly HTML Focus on server side processing, client side used mainly for presentation e.g. new sort order for a report must be process on the server.
File storage	Database Data is stored separately from presentation layer to facilitate frequent upgrades to the presentation layer, better security, and better information catalogs.	File system Each page of the homestead is a separate file on a central server, with text and HTML commingled. This is the most cost-effective method, but is not ideal for security, information catalogs, and centralized management of the presentation layer.
Broadband considerations	Broadband focus. Pre load interfaces and data that represent a specific functionality to the client.	Low bandwidth focus. Simulate a specific functionality by using step-by-step page request from servers.
User perception	Application Service Provider User accesses the service to perform administrative changes to their site.	Site Hosting User accesses the service to copy changes to their site.
Search effectiveness	High. Specific data categories to support targeted searches.	Low. Site wide indexing supports a search for any word, but not effective for targeted searches.

1.5.2 Service architecture

The typical homestead provider expects the homesteader to manage his/her site using a file transport protocol (FTP), and an HTML editor. Under this scenario, the homesteader must also layout and test his site on a local platform, and then FTP the files to an assigned directory structure on the host server. This arrangement is ideal for technical consultants, but not ideal for a typical user. However, there are creative advantages to this method that will satisfy a small percentage of the homesteading market.

In contrast, WEBTERNITY assumes full responsibility for the homesteader's site layout and file transferal needs. The flexibility desired by the technological savvy is sacrificed with this architecture, but we are addressing a market that mostly desire canned solutions. By owning the presentation layer, WEBTERNITY can implement a service that treats the server as an integrated part of the user environment. The user is not required to learn the technicalities of an HTML editor, FTP, or the file system structure that is ideal for the web server.

1.5.3 Bandwidth consideration

In the past, memory availability and the central processing unit (CPU) speed restricted the software application market. In the Internet age bandwidth is the major consideration.

The architecture of an application that is designed for a low-bandwidth environment is very different from an application that is targeted for broadband. Since the majority of Internet users are currently using low-bandwidth modems, most homesteading services are optimized for this environment. The type service that will be offered by these services in a broadband environment will be radically different. WEBTERNITY is focusing on the broadband environment, not only to gain first mover advantage, but also to ensure that we will not be forced to introduce any major migration concerns to our early client base.

1.5.4 Migration to new technology

WEBTERNITY selected its current architecture to isolate users from future technological advances. This requirement is critical to offering a legacy service, but also benefits users that are not legacy oriented given the short life cycles of many software releases.

The same cannot be said of other services that are not focused on the life span of a customer's site, and has placed the site upgrade responsibility squarely on the homesteaders. Since each user page is now a pastiche of text, script and HTML, current users of competing services will be most likely be required to upgrade their sites to meet the demands of newer technology. Given the tens of

millions of homepage files already in existence, migrating to new technologies could be costly, tedious and prone to error.

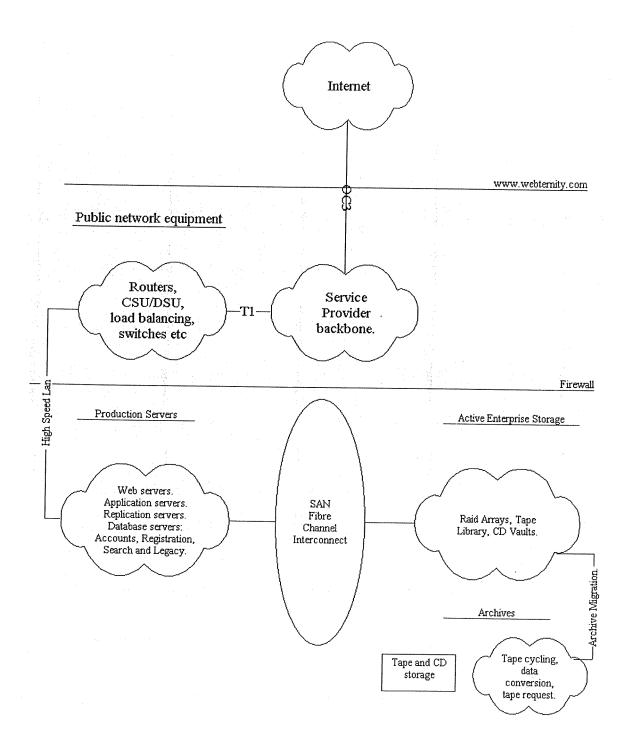
WEBTERNITY, been legacy oriented, is already anticipating this scenario, and that is a major reason why we have assumed responsibility of the presentation layer. Even without the need to address another Y2K like scenario, customer site upgrades can be presented to our user base as a service feature.

1.5.5 Searches

In the indexing model for most Web sites, each web page is basically a big blob of equally important (or unimportant) information. Information is not arranged in any particular way. Hence, if you try to isolate members of a college class with the search string "Columbia College class", you could be provided with every page that happens to contain the words "Columbia," "College" and "class," whether or not the words have anything to do with each other. Since most search engines cannot distinguish between multiple pages of the same Webs site, you may end up seeing 20 different references for essentially the same site.

In contrast, WEBTERNITY's structured data approach separates data into different categories, according to preexisting criteria. If a WEBTERNITY member supplied his college class on a template provided, other members or visitors to the site will have access to a search template that will effectively identify this member by searching for the name of his alma mater.

Webternity's Network Overview



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1.6 Revenue Model

The Company's business model has both **business-to-consumer** and **business-to-business** components. Revenues will come from:

- · Licensing fees and co-development funds
- Premium fees
- Advertising
- Affiliate commissions
- E-commerce commissions

1.6.1 Business-to-consumer

The Company provides free and low-cost content to users. Premium-service fees, advertising fees, and e-commerce commissions will be the main source of consumer revenues.

1.6.1.1 Premium fees

WEBTERNITY is the first player in the market to specifically address the needs of the legacy-oriented user. Although the fees to take advantage of WEBTERNITY's premium services (its archiving service in particular) will be fairly minimal, averaging \$2 per month or less, the current competitive landscape could make this an expensive proposition. Consequently, the Company expects very little fees from premium services in the near future, but expects a large percentage of its long term members to eventual become premium subscribers since these members will be less likely to abandon their data.

1.6.1.2 Advertising potential

WEBTERNITY will be a particularly compelling platform for advertisers, far more so than typical content sites. The key to any advertising-driven revenue model on the Internet is to maximize the number of page-impressions.

Because WEBTERNITY has been designed to maximize the user's experience online, the Company expects that its members will produce more pages, return to their sites more frequently, and draw more visitors than users of other homestead properties. Because WEBTERNITY is easy to use, there is very little barrier to entry for new users. Because the Company will regularly provide enhancements and suggestions for improvement, users will frequently update their sites. Because WEBTERNITY is designed as a community and family resource, real-world networks of friends and family will visit member sites.

WEBTERNITY can target ads more effectively than competitors, yet without the use of "cookies" and other privacy-diminishing mechanisms. WEBTERNITY sites

are organized by information categories, such as geographic location, school, profession, sports interest, hobbies, and other personal interests. These categories can be easily linked to advertisers without sacrificing the privacy of the member. For example, a sports equipment dealer can display ads to all those members who have an interest in sports, and a car dealer can display ads to all members in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Finally, WEBTERNITY has been designed to make ads as useful as possible without being intrusive. Ads always appear in the same place on a Web page. They do not pop up unexpectedly, take the form of "watermarks," or appear in places that interfere with user content.

WEBTERNITY will not disclose private information to any advertiser or third party.

1.6.1.3 E-commerce

WEBTERNITY will earn e-commerce commissions by connecting online suppliers of goods with a diverse customer base. Photographic equipment dealers, genealogical data services, financial planners and cutting-edge media companies will find in WEBTERNITY's subscribers concentrated numbers of people who are interested in their products. Revenue sharing arrangements will be negotiated with business partners who will eventually be able to capitalize on our traffic volume through exclusive deals.

1.6.2 Business-to-business

The Company expects to offer a private-label product to ISPs, cable companies, and portals with a need for media-rich and broadband-appropriate content. (See "Marketing and Sales Strategy," below.)

These revenues would likely be on a fee-for-service, or revenue sharing models, and would not be advertising or e-commerce dependent.

In addition, the Company's structured data technology is appropriate for certain other applications, such as medical records, where varying levels of security (confidential, semi-private, and public) are appropriate. The Company expects to explore fee-based licensing of its technology to users interested in such applications.

1.6.3 Business-to-private customer

This is a new business model (patent pending), which the company is pioneering, and research indicates will proliferate on the Internet.

In the traditional world, if an individual or group requires a specific feature in a service or product that is offered by a company, they would place a feature request to the company. Company innovations are strongly linked to feature request from their customers.

The Company will use our business-to-private customer model to attract innovative users by making a simple proposition to these users. WEBTERNITY will offer a limited profit sharing interest to users who are willing to finance the development cost of a new service module that is attractive and complimentary to the Company's services (X times development cost). The logistics for this model will be complicated (details can be discussed), but the end results should be beneficial to both parties.

1.6.4 Business-to-developer

Another business model that the Company will pioneer (patent pending), is to take the open source code module to the next level. The Company will make its source code available to developers who wish to integrate new modules to our service. The rules for module selection will be clearly outlined to our developer community to avoid duplication of efforts. Developers whose module are accepted for integration within the Company's service offering will be rewarded with a limited profit sharing contracts for profits directly attributed to their modules (X times development cost).

This module will expedite the Company's development cycle and provide the other traditional benefits of open source code development that is evident in some prominent software development efforts such as Linux.

2 Market Opportunity

2.1 The Internet market

Internet usage by Americans has grown exponentially in recent years. The number of Americans using the Internet grew from 14% to 41% of the population form 1995 to January 1999. Currently more than 70 million Americans use the Internet regularly. Users have migrated from computer ownership, to e-mail usage, to Internet surfing, to the creation of personal Web sites. Computers, once viewed as a way to deliver advanced software and data processing programs, are now being used primarily as communications devices.

IDC has projected that Worldwide Web traffic will increase at a compound annual growth rate of 21% from 1998 to 2003. People are spending greater amounts of time online when they do log on, and worldwide page views are projected to increase at the astronomical compound annual growth rate of 67% from 1997 to 2001, from 199 to 1,579 billion total page views.

2.2 Expansion of broadband access

Although the public is clearly interested in the power of the Internet, the Company believes that usage is hobbled by slow connections. Even with 56K modems, web surfing can be slow and tedious (and most Americans have 28K or slower modems). Most advanced applications like video streaming, and even commonplace applications that involves photo downloading, run at annoyingly low speeds. Fast web access, via cable modems or DSL, is limited to a relatively small proportion of the population, or to those using T1 lines at work or school. The Internet is still like an automobile forced to travel 15 miles per hour.

The Company expects this situation to change dramatically as broadband service becomes more common in the next five years.

The main advantages that broadband connectivity will facilitate, other than speed, are richness of applications, and the fact that cable modems and DSL are always "on." There is no need to dial up; with DSL connections; a person's access to the Internet is the same as having access to a local hard drive.

2.2.1 Current usage of cable and DSL

In 1999, approximately 1.8 million homes had broadband access (1.6 million Cable modem users, 0.2 million DSL users). @Home and Roadrunner, through a variety of large cable providers representing over 50 million cable subscribers, primarily provided Cable modem services.

2.2.2 Projected growth

Bear, Sterns estimates that broadband access will grow from approximately 2 million households in 1999, to over 25 million households (over 33% of online households), in 2004. By year-end 2002, BS estimates that 40% of high-speed access connections will be provided by DSL and 60% by cable modems. Some analysts have argued that competition between DSL and cable broadband providers will lead to a faster rollout of broadband, as each camp tries to build market share quickly.

2.3 Personal publishing market opportunity

Personal homesteads account for a large percentage of total web traffic. According Mediametrix, in February 1999 more than 60 million Americans visited one or more Internet homestead properties. Of the top 15 web properties visited in that month, four were homestead sites. The largest was Geocities, with approximately 20 million visitors (with 11% of all Web page views), followed by Angelfire with 12 million, Tripod with 11 million and FortuneCity with about 4 million.

Homestead companies have been experiencing rapid growth rates. In 1998, Geocities and TheGlobe both grew by more than 100,000 members per month. Although none of these companies were profitable at that stage, their revenue had been increasing dramatically. Company prospectuses reveal that Geocities' revenue grew by 244% in the six months ended June 30, 1998, TheGlobe's revenue increased by 550% in the year ended December 31, 1998, and FortuneCity's revenue grew by 639% in the nine months ended September 30, 1998.

The Company expects that the number of Internet homesteaders, currently about 19 million, will climb to 25 million by the end of 2001 (over 27% of the projected 90 million 2001 online users). The number of page views by users and visitors will climb exponentially since the number of pages per site is increasing rapidly along with time spent online by the average user.

However, Internet homesteading does not yet live up to its promise of being a useful tool for self-expression. Homesteads are hard to set up and edit, communities are artificial, and companies give very little ongoing customer service to help a user make his or her personal publishing experience meaningful. They are not easily accessible to the average Internet user, and certainly not to the technologically tentative person who is new to the net. There are many homestead properties offered that are advertised as "easy to use" but very few that are.

In the Company's view, it is because these services were designed to take advantage of technologies designed for commercial users. They evolved as extensions to Web publishing software, in response to consumer demand for new services. Web Publishing was supported in the most painless way possible (from the point of view of the provider, not the user); the main objective of the providing companies was to build up their subscriber basis as quickly as possible. As a result, there are many homestead properties offered that are advertised as "easy to use" but very few who are.

Hence, the Company sees a market that, despite its size, still offer a window of opportunity for service oriented providers who meet customer demands that are beyond the standard easy-to-use publishing software. In addition, it is a market that does not directly address the needs of the legacy-oriented user.

2.4 Potential of advertising

Most homestead companies operate on an advertising-driven business model, and receive more than 90% of their aggregate revenues from advertising.

Internet advertising is still quite small compared with other forms of advertising. In 1998, about \$2 billion was spent on Internet advertising, compared with \$141 billion spent on all media advertising (including television, newspapers, radio, yellow pages, and other vehicles). In addition, \$102 billion was spent in 1998 on direct mail and direct telephone, for which targeted Internet advertising can be considered a potential direct substitute. Internet advertising spending is still a very small piece of the total advertising pie. On a household basis, U.S. advertising spending in 1998 devoted \$738 per household for newspaper ads, \$395 for broadcast television ads, \$149 for radio ads, \$133 for cable ads, and only \$38 for Internet ads.

However, Internet advertising is by far the *fastest-growing* type of advertising. Internet advertising grew by 102% between 1997 and 1998, or ten times the growth rate of the next fastest category (business publications). In the three-year period from the first quarter of 1996 to the fourth quarter of 1998, Internet expenditure grew from \$30 million to \$656 million, an increase of more than twenty times.

Advertising expenditure will skyrocket as mainstream advertisers become more comfortable with the Internet, realize the tremendous reach of the Internet, and understand the ways that the Internet allows targeted advertising and feedback not available to other forms of advertising. Hence, Jupiter Communications predicts that advertising spending will continue to experience huge growth through 2004. Advertising revenue of Internet companies is expected to grow by 95% per year. Ads served are expected to grow at a rate of 87%, from an estimated 103 billion ads served in 1998 to a projected 631 billion in 2001.

2.5 Valuation

The Company anticipates capturing 10% of broadband homestead users, growing from 120,000 subscribers in its first 9 months of full operation to about 5 million by 2006 (see also "Marketing and Sales Strategy," below). As broadband services replace low-bandwidth services, the Company will have a solid niche and be a major, profitable player in the homestead market.

Because of its unique customer focus, and its attention to developing technology appropriate for its services, the Company expects to emerge as a desirable

property in the on-going consolidation of Internet companies. (See "Competition" below.)

The company's valuation will ultimately be determined by its ability to meet its revenue and subscriber growth projections. The company's business model is very dependent on subscription fees for its archiving service, so it is logical that its valuation will closely mirror the metrics used for online properties where subscription fees are a critical metric. Subscription fees are a critical metric to application service providers (ASPs).

3 Competition

3.1 Competitive landscape

3.1.1 Homestead services – large players

WEBTERNITY faces competition by large established homestead providers such as Geocities, MyFamily, Homestead, FortuneCity, TheGlobe, and AOL Hometown. Such companies are well capitalized and have subscriber bases in the millions.

Still, the Company believes that it can penetrate the homesteading space by focusing its attention to new service requirements in the broadband space. The following chart illustrates important differences between WEBTERNITY and its larger competitors.

Traditional homestead	WEBTERNITY solution
Leave homestead design up to users	Standardize homestead design; attract repeat users by constantly introducing new features and constantly upgrading our presentation layer
Unstructured data; searches yield confused results; migration to new technology difficult and prone to error	Structured data approach. Separate data from the application language
Create virtual community to encourage repeat visitation	Make useful to real-world communities, leading to viral networking
Provide short-term data management solutions.	Provide long-term data management solutions to capitalize on revenues from subscribers who are willing to pay to ensure their data legacy.
Designed for current, low-bandwidth technology; new technology benefits new users only	Engineered for optimal performance in broadband environments

3.1.2 Niche players

The Company also faces competition by niche players who address the "family homestead" market, like RootsWeb.com and Ancestry.com. At present, such companies primarily provide genealogical information but conceivably could expand into the legacy market.

3.1.3 Specific service offerings

The Company may face competition from homestead-like Web sites that offer specific memorializing services, such as ClubPhoto, which allows users to create online photo albums. (Certain larger players, like AOL, are also starting to offer this service.)

The Company does not believe that this competition will be significant, since the industry is moving towards integrated application services, and because no particular provision is made for long-term maintenance and storage. In addition, such services do not focus on the legacy market directly; rather, they offer a random set of services that may or may not be able to integrate to provide rich application services.

3.2 WEBTERNITY's advantages

3.2.1 Focus

WEBTERNITY is not intended to be all things to all people. It is primarily geared for users looking for integrated services in a legacy-oriented environment; users who which to preserve their digital assets for future generations.

3.2.2 First mover advantage in broadband

Although it is assumed in the industry that broadband services will eventually command more revenues than low-bandwidth services, most content companies cannot afford to make the transition to broadband connectivity a priority. Rather, broadband connectivity is seen as a necessity only for super-media-rich products like Tivo and Replay, and technologies like video streaming. Less attention has been paid to how broadband connectivity will change the way more "ordinary" content is delivered. Therefore, the Company expects to attain a first-mover advantage with legacy focused homesteaders.

3.2.3 Properly engineered to meet customer needs

WEBTERNITY has been engineered from the ground up specifically to optimize the quality of the user's homestead experience. WEBTERNITY has approached every step of the design process with the question of what real-world consumers want in an Internet homestead.

The Company has already spent over two years in technical development to ensure that its product, when released, will be the most practical on the market

for legacy focused homesteaders. WEBTERNITY's time frame is not the next fiscal year, or the next five, but the next millenium.

3.2.4 Suitable for real-world communities

WEBTERNITY is a tool for real-world communities to strengthen their bonds with an online presence. It does not focus on establishing cyber "neighborhoods" to connect previously unknown people.

4 Marketing and Sales Strategy

The Company has planned for a rapid build-out, and expects to attain a membership base of more than 1 million users within 2 years. The Company seeks to expand its reach and recognition among broadband customers using distribution alliances. Its build-out strategy is not based simply on "buying brand" through advertising.

4.1 Alliances with broadband service providers

Because the Company is a provider of services for broadband Internet users, its potential market expands as the number of broadband users grows. At the same time, providers of broadband services require content that is specifically tailored to those services.

Competition among broadband services for market leadership continues to grow. The past two years have borne witness to a concentration in the number of cable providers, telephone companies, and ISPs. Cable companies in particular are paying large sums of money to try to lock up access to consumers based on estimated future revenue streams. There is also competition among different kinds of providers of broadband Internet services, as evidenced by the advertising battle among cable Internet service providers and DSL-type providers. Offering access to the Internet is but one part of the battle; once providers have a "pipe" to the home, they also require compelling content.

WEBTERNITY is negotiating, and will continue to seek out, alliances with cable companies and other broadband Internet service providers. Under the terms of these alliances, our partners offer the WEBTERNITY service to their customers as one channel in a set of services. Partnering with cable companies, telephone companies, and other broadband ISPs dramatically reduces the cost of subscriber acquisition.

4.2 Alliances with Internet portals

A number of large and well-funded Internet portal companies like AOL, Yahoo, Excite, Lycos and Go2Net are evolving into huge media companies that seek to offer whatever compelling service or product the Internet produces.

As part of this transformation into full-service media companies, the portals have started establishing alliances with broadband providers. The next step will be to establish relationships with providers of content appropriate for broadband. Significant transactions of this kind was the acquisition of @Home by Excite, and the merger of Time Warner with AOL.

Although WEBTERNITY has the capacity to grow a large independent user base, it also expects to be an attractive alliance partner for a portal seeking content appropriate for broadband. As a channel in a large portal, WEBTERNITY would add important services.

4.3 Alliances with commercial destination sites

Large commercial destinations are seeking ways to expand visitor engagement. Content companies like Disney, NBCi, CNN, ESPN and others recognize that offering a greater variety of services, such as e-mail and home pages can enhance user "stickiness".

Because commercial destinations represent preexisting communities that can be strengthened through a homestead service, these companies are a natural fit for a homestead provider like WEBTERNITY. For example, not everyone visits CNN chat-rooms; but those who do place great importance on discussion of current events. WEBTERNITY is especially suited to be a network for real-world communities of interest.

The comparative advantage of these companies is the creation of a particular kind of content; not creating Internet homesteads. Through strategic alliances, WEBTERNITY can provide services that help commercial destinations become more attractive to their visitors.

4.4 Alliances with associations and affinity groups

WEBTERNITY allows people with common interests to bring their real-world communities online. It allows teams, professional groups, schools, universities, alumni organizations, associations and other kinds of interest groups to communicate effectively.

WEBTERNITY is a vehicle for these associations and affinity groups to establish online networks. The Company will work group leaders to design the best approach for their needs.

In addition, the Company has the ability to provide Intranet services for these kinds of associations and affinity groups.

4.5 Advertising-driven growth

4.5.1 Paid advertising

The Company will undertake a limited amount of paid advertising in different media channels to build brand awareness of WEBTERNITY. Such spending will be directed primarily to "legacy-oriented" individuals and to associations.

4.5.2 Barter advertising

The Company will negotiate advertising exchanges with other Internet companies.

4.6 Viral networking

WEBTERNITY expects to attain part of its growth through online word-of-mouth, or "viral networking."

WEBTERNITY is uniquely suited to viral networking. Viral networking occurs when the use of a service by an individual leads to use of that service by friends, family and colleagues. (An early major example of viral networking was Hotmail; each Hotmail message sent contained a link so that the recipient could sign up for free e-mail as well.)

WEBTERNITY lends itself to viral networking more than competitor services because it benefits real-world communities. Once an early adopter sign up for the service in a family, school or affinity group, numerous others will follow. Each subsequent user reinforces the benefit of the service for the original user.

5 Exit Strategy

The Company's management is committed to growing WEBTERNITY into a leading provider of homesteads in the broadband environment, and *the* leading provider of homesteads for legacy-oriented individuals. Management is confident that WEBTERNITY can attain membership of more than 1 million in 24 months, and up to 5 million in five years.

At the same time, management is well aware of the continual consolidation of the Internet industry, and is not averse to partnering or being acquired by established players. Management also recognizes that at a certain point, such partnering could substantially reduce the cost of growth and enhance profitability.

Although the Company expects to be of sufficient size to become an independent public company, management currently thinks it more likely that an existing player will acquire the Company rather than conduct its own IPO.

6 Use of Funds

The Company will use its initial round of funding primarily for personnel, operating equipment, office space and limited advertising.

7 Advisory Board

7.1 John Morris

Mr. Morris is Managing Director of Promethean Capital Group LLC where he is responsible for marketing, investor relations, and product and business development. Prior to joining Promethean Mr. Morris was Executive Director at Global Arbitrage Asset Management. Prior to GAAM, Mr. Morris was Managing Director at the Palladin Group, L.P. in charge of marketing and business development. Prior to this Mr. Morris served in a number of capacities at Republic National Bank of New York (now part of HSBC). Most recently he was Vice-President of global capital markets where he was responsible for new business development for structured products.

Mr. Morris was graduated with honors from Clark University with a B.A. in Economics and International Development, an M.A. in Sociology from Yale University and an M.A. in International Economics and Finance from Brandeis University.

About Promethean Capital Group LLC

Promethean is an innovative New York City-based investment management firm that specializes in convertible arbitrage strategies including private, direct investments in publicly traded companies. While Promethean's strategies are decisively based on fundamental investment principles, the firm employs quantitative methods to neutralize underlying equity price risks to produce consistent, absolute returns across market cycles. Promethean is an industry leader in originating and managing private convertible investments and is a tenacious fiduciary of client assets. The central principle of Promethean's investment philosophy is wealth preservation through risk management.

7.2 John Sharber

Mr. Scharber, chief technology officer at CacheFlow (NASDAQ: CFLO), has more than 23 years of management and engineering experience in high technology. He has played a pivotal role in the engineering, design and implementation of commercial networks.

Prior to joining CacheFlow, Mr. Scharber was co-founder at Entera (Entera was purchased by CacheFlow). Prior to forming Entera Mr. Scharber was the director of engineering and a founding member of GlobalCenter, Santa Clara, California, now a division of Exodus Communications, Inc (NASDAQ: EXDS). His responsibilities included product and network engineering as well as launching the operations group. Before that, Scharber was director of advanced technology for DHL Worldwide Express. Prior to DHL, Scharber was involved in the engineering and operations of three other start-ups in the network and health care fields.

Scharber has been involved in IP network standard bodies from the early days of X-Open, ISO and IETF and has contributed to the development of several specifications in the network and network management areas.

Scharber, a Minnesota native, has a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from San Jose State University.

About Entera, Inc.

Entera, Inc. develops Internet Content Delivery Technologies that enable companies to add value, while building the Internet infrastructure. The company delivers standards-based software products that move Internet content closer to users, improving the overall user experience. Internet traffic congestion is substantially reduced, conserving bandwidth and reducing operational costs. Our innovative approach to software development has yielded advanced solutions in server technology, including streaming media, Web caching, and stream caching servers.

7.3 Wayne Seaton

Mr. Seaton, an Associate Director at Bear, Stearns & Co., has been an investment banker and public finance specialist since 1993, and has lead managed over \$5.5 billion in transactions for some of the largest and most complex capital programs in the nation. He most recently structured a complex \$1.1 billion transaction for the City of Atlanta's Water and Wastewater capital improvement program, which featured the largest privatization of a major water system operation in the United States.

Mr. Seaton, as a senior manager, averaged over \$200 million on deals for other major municipalities across the nation. Some notable cities include City of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Dallas and New York. He also served as a day-to-day banker for over \$1.6 billion in MAC financings, and his taxable experience includes a \$147 million transaction for the City of Atlanta and Fulton County Recreation Authority. This transaction provided funds for the construction of a new state-of-the-art multipurpose arena for the NBA's Atlanta Hawks as well as a new NHL expansion hockey team, the Atlanta Thrashers.

Mr. Seaton is also a key member of the Bear Stearns Team that is currently one of the rotating senior managers for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority's \$1.6 billion 10-year Capital Improvement Program. He is also a key member of the Bear Stearns Team that was recently appointed senior manager for the Greater Orlando Aviation Authority, as well as being a part of the team that structured a \$130 million refinancing for Dade County-Florida for the Miami International Airport.

Mr. Seaton began his public finance career at PaineWebber, Inc. and at that firm structured a \$289 million combined refinancing and new money issue for the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PaineWebber's "Deal of the Month" in October, 1993), and a tender note offering for the City of Chicago. Mr. Seaton also served in the Public Finance Department of Chemical Securities, Inc., where he structured and priced Chemical's first sole managed combined serial and capital appreciation bond issue for the City of Glen Cove, New York. Prior to his career as an investment banker, Mr. Seaton worked as an International Banking Analyst at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and as an Associate at DRI/McGraw-Hill, the economic consulting firm.

Mr. Seaton is a registered representative with the National Association of Securities Dealers (Series 7 and 63 licenses). His charitable involvement includes active participation in the Kappa Alpha Psi New York Alumni Scholarship Foundation, Inc., an organization that awards college scholarships to inner-city African American high-school male students. He also served as Treasurer of the New York Chapter of the National Association of Securities Professionals.

Mr. Seaton received an MBA degree in Finance and International Business from Columbia Business School in October 1993. While at Columbia, he was the recipient of the Exxon Fellowship and the New York National Black MBA Scholarship. He received his AB in Sociology from Harvard University.

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Webternity.com Start-up Costs and Yearly Expenses

ON-GOING COST METRICS
Average subscribers for year
Subscriber Growth factor (over previous year)
Average quarterly page impressions per year(millions)
Page impressions growth factor (over previous year)
Assumed employee growth factor (factored from subscriber growth)
Estimated number of employees (full year)
Assumed production cost growth factor (% of page inventory growth)
Salary Increase %
Direct cost per employee equivalent
Direct oot per employee equivalent
Total direct cost
, , , ,
Total direct cost
Total direct cost Indirect cost and overhead per employee equivalent
Total direct cost Indirect cost and overhead per employee equivalent Total indirect cost and overhead
Total direct cost Indirect cost and overhead per employee equivalent Total indirect cost and overhead Product expense
Total direct cost Indirect cost and overhead per employee equivalent Total indirect cost and overhead Product expense Total base expense

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
74.250	E07.000	4 044 005	0.040.700	
74,358	587,686	1,644,895	3,040,720	4,275,24
	690%	180%	85%	419
2	31	138	392	71.
	1384%	344%	183%	839
	173%	45%	42%	209
18.0	49.1	71.1	101.3	121.
1	692%	344%	183%	839
	7%	8%	8%	9%
\$96,089	\$102,815	\$111,040	\$119,924	\$130,717
\$1,729,600	\$5,044,663	\$7,898,494	\$12,149,728	\$15,931,555
\$12,900	\$12,900	\$12,900	\$12,900	\$12,900
\$232,200	\$632,944	\$917,600	\$1,306,928	\$1,572,235
\$318,000	\$2,518,310	\$11,182,562	\$31,696,329	\$57,948,640
\$2,279,800	\$8,195,917	\$19,998,656	\$45,152,985	\$75,452,428
\$341,970	\$1,229,388	\$2,999,798	\$6,772,948	\$11,317,864
\$2,621,770	\$9,425,304	\$22,998,454	\$51,925,933	\$86,770,293
\$655,443	\$2,356,326	\$5,749,614	\$12,981,483	\$21,692,573

Income Statement Webternity.com

	Year 1	% of lotal Revenue	Year 2	% of Total Revenue	Year 3	% of Total Revenue	Year 4	% of Total Revenue	Year 5	% of Total
Revenue Advertising	\$11 765		100 000	7077						
Premium services	\$28 915	65%	ě	%11		%8	\$5,678,363	10%		10%
Affiliate & Direct E-commerce	\$3.718			20%		29%	\$14,098,095	72%		30%
Archived Accounts	5			2		14%	\$7,946,996		\$12,398,208	10%
Total Descention	000	%0		32%	\$8,386,407	48%	\$27,852,140	20%	\$60,574,980	49%
i otal neveriue	\$44,398	100%	\$2,273,938	100%	\$17,394,962	400%	\$55,575,594	100%	\$122,396,409	100%
Cost of Goods Sold Product expense	\$318,000	716%	\$2,518,310	111%	\$11,182,562	, 64%	\$31,696,329	57%	\$57,948,640	47%
Gross Profit	-\$273,602	-616%	-\$244,372	-11%	\$6,212,400	36%	\$23,879,265	43%	\$64,447,769	23%
Operating Expenses Direct costs Indirect costs and overhead	\$1,729,600 \$232,200	3896% 523%	\$5,044,663 \$632,944	222% 28%	\$7,898,494 \$917,600	45% 5%	\$12,149,728	22%	\$15,931,555	13%
Total Operating Expenses	\$1,961,800	4419%	\$5,677,607	250%	\$8,816,094	21%	\$13,456,656	24%	\$17,503,788	14%
Income From Operations	-\$2,235,402	-5035%	-\$5,921,979	-260%	-\$2,603,694	-15%	\$10,422,609	19%	\$46,943,980	38%
Interest income	80	%0	\$0	%0	€.	%0	G	ò	•	
Interest expense	\$0	%0	09	%0	08	%	9 6	% 6	9 6	%0
Net interest income	90	%0	\$0	%0	\$0	%0	Q &	%0	Q Q	%0
Income before taxes	-\$2,235,402	-5035%	-\$5,921,979	-260%	-\$2,603,694	-15%	\$10,422,609	19%	\$46,943,980	38%
Taxes on income	\$	%0	\$0	% 0	\$0	%0	\$1,042,261	2%	\$4,694,398	4%
Net Income After Taxes	-\$2,235,402	-5035%	-\$5,921,979	-260%	-\$2,603,694	-15%	\$9,380,348	17%	\$42,249,582	35%
Growth Analysis Sales Growth Gross Profit Growth Income from Operations Growth Net Income After Tax Growth				5022% 11% -165%		665% 2442% 56%		219% 284% 500%		120% 170% 350%
	Ţ		T	10/201	1	10/ QC		460%		350%

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-5035%

-5035%

Webternity.com Income Statemen 26% 65% 8% 0%

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	€9	Premium services	Affiliate & Direct E-commerce \$	Archived Accounts \$	45	Cost of goods soid	Product expense	<u> </u>	% of Total Sales	Operating expenses	€9	Indirect costs and overhead \$	Total operating expenses \$	% of Total Sales	Income from operations \$	% of Total Sales	49	Interest expense	Net interest income	Income before taxes	Taxes on income	Net income after taxes \$
5	23		10		33		17,667	(17,634)	-54233%		72,067	9,675	81,742	251392%	\$ (92,376)	-305625%	•		,	(99,376)	ś	\$ (92,376)
	₩	49	49	es	69		es.	5			€9	€9	\$ 16	251	l	-278	€9	49	↔	\$	€9	l
+	46 \$	•	20 \$	٠,	65		17,667 \$	(17,602) \$.27066%		144,133 \$	19,350 \$	163,483 \$	251392%	(181,085) \$	-278458%	.	69		(181,085) \$	69	(181,085) \$
	114	1	49		163		17,667	(17,504) \$	-10767%		162,150	21,769	183,919	113126%		-123893%		,	•	(201,423) \$,	(201,423) \$
	\$ 155		\$ 66	6 9	\$ 221		\$ 22,083	\$ (21,862)	-9888%		\$ 126,117	\$ 16,931	\$ 143,048	64696%	\$ (164,910)	-74584%			, 69	\$ (164,510)	· •	\$ (164,910)
	€9	69	€9	· &	*		\$ 22,083	\$ (21,752)	-6558%		\$ 135,125	\$ 18,141	\$ 153,266	46212%	\$ (175,017)	-52770%	. ↔	69	, 69	\$ (175,017)	€9	\$ (175,017)
	232 \$	69	100	ь	332 \$		\$3	\$ (25)	3%		\$ \$	\$	\$ 99	%:	s	%	↔	69	49	s	49	8
	387		166	'	553		22,083	(21,531)	-3895%		120,712 \$	16,206 \$	136,917 \$	24770%	(158,448) \$	-28665%	•	•	- σ	(158,448) \$	•	(158 448) \$
	\$ 407		\$ 162	· •	1,077		\$ 26,500	\$ (25,423)	-2362%		120,712	16,206	136,917	12719%	(162,341)	-15080%	•	•	•	(162,341)		(162.341)
	ω.		69	\$	\$		s	s			49	↔	S		5		€9	. 69	€9	v.	₩.	<i>u</i>
ł	610		243 \$.	1,615 \$		26,500 \$	(24,885) \$	-1541%	······	120,712 \$	16,206 \$	136,917 \$	8479%	(161,803) \$	-10020%	<i>ч</i> э	69	· 69	(161,803) \$. ·	(161 803) \$
	1.423	1,777	299		3,768		26,500	(22,732)	-603%		151,340	20,318	171,658	4556%	(194,390)	-5159%	,	•	,	(194,390)	ı	(104 300)
2	69		69	€9	\$ 7,8		\$ 39,750	\$ (31,830)			\$ 216,200	\$ 29,025	\$ 245,225	%9606	\$ (277,055)	-3498%	. ↔	69	· 69	\$ (277,055)	. ↔	(277 066)
+	\$ 794		584 \$	69	7,920 \$		\$ 05	30) 8	-402%		\$	\$ 25	69		8		49	- 6/3	ь 69	65	69	
HOURT I	2 391		730 \$		10,512 \$		39,750 \$	(29.238) \$			180,167 \$	24,188 \$	204,354 \$	1944%	(233,592) \$	-2222%			,	(233,592) \$		\$ (003 600)
Month 12	105	12.934	1.022		18,141		39,750	(21.609)	-119%		180,167	24,188	204,354	1127%	(225,964)	-1246%	•	•	,	(225,964)	,	(430,300)
١	4	9 69	65	÷ 45		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s	,	,		4		S		8) U	9 69	\$	69	,
Year1	, ,	28.915	3718	2 '	44,398		318,000	(073 600)	-616%		1 729 600	232,200	1.961.800	4419%	(2.235.402)	-5035%	•		. ,	(2,235,402)		1000

% -15%

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\$ (1,972,877)

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888

Webternity.com income Statement

19% 26% 41% 41%

2,348,579 3,386,525 4,490,922 7,168,936

04 1,055,993 (1,529,155 1,955,070 3,846,190 8,386,407

288,447 4 471,570 5 775,905 927,112 2,463,034

806,395 (1,070,408 (1,368,549 (1,863,923 (5,109,274

01 197,745 315,392 391,398 531,712 1,436,247

Year 3

36%

6,212,400 36%

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1,164,850 271,397 5% 5%

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1,436,090 166,836

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69 69

-15%

(2,603,694)

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8,816,094

1,602,926

2,805,121

2,404,389

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% of Total Sales

Year 2

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110	. 1 5	-	320	100,		1119	-118			222	28%	2500	9	0000		č	<u> </u>	6		-2609	6	-260%	
250,604	1,033,117		733,170	2,273,938		2,518,310		-11%		5,044,663	632,944	5 877 507	250%	(5 924 979)	-260%	•				(5,921,979)	,	(6,921,979)	-260%
8	4		49	65		-					₩					6	69	49		69	69	49	
104,282	476,274	126,680	415,794	1,123,030		1,049,296	73,734	7%		917,212	115,081	1.032 292	%Z6	(958 552)	,958- 95%					(928'228)	i	(958,558)	-85%
49	49	49	G	es		69	69			69	ø	49	•	v	•	69	69	€9		49	₩	w	
75,204	259,671	98,402	317,376	750,654		839,437	(88,783)	-12%		1,605,120	201,391	1.806.511	241%	(1 895 294)	-252%		•	,		(1,895,294)		(1,895,294)	-252%
49	49	49	49	65		vs	S			49	↔	6	•	49	•	69	69	₩		€9	€9	69	١
42,466	180,767	19,086	•	242,318		419,718		-73%		-	172,621			-		•		,	1		٠	(1,72	471/-
₩.	₩		69			 -					↔	69				69	49	49	_	49	69		_
28,652	116,406	12,877	-	167,936		209,859	(51,923	-33%		1,146,514	143,851	1.290,365	817%	(1.342.289	-850%	•	•			(1,342,289)	,	(1,342,289)	8.0cp-
49	49	49	↔	w		69	63			↔	€9	60		60		69	69	69		69	₩	S	-
Advertising	Premium services	Affiliate & Direct E-commerce	Archived Accounts	Total revenue	Cost of goods sold	Product expense	Gross profit	% of Total Sales	Operating expenses	Direct costs	Indirect costs and overhead	Total operating expenses	% of Total Sales	Income from operations	% of Total Sales	Interest income	Interest expense	Net Interest income	,	ncome before taxes	Taxes on income	Net income after taxes	A UI (Ulai Gales
	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 116,406 \$ 180,767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,274 \$ 1,033,117	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 106,282 \$	ces \$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 104,282 \$ 10,004 \$ 10,	\$ 28.652 \$ 42.466 \$ 75.204 \$ 104.282 \$ 250.604 \$ 106.406 \$ 180.767 \$ 259.677 \$ 476.274 \$ 1,033.17 \$ 15.085 \$ 98.402 \$ 126.680 \$ 257.046 \$ 5 167.936 \$ 242.318 \$ 750.664 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 1,123.030 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.50.684 \$ 2,273.938 \$ 11.5	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ commerce \$ 116,406 \$ 180,767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,774 \$ 1,033,117 \$ commerce \$ 12,877 \$ 19,086 \$ 98,402 \$ 126,680 \$ 257,046 \$ commerce \$ 167,936 \$ 242,318 \$ 750,664 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 147,976 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 1	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 104,082 \$ 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 104,282 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	\$ 28,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 104,082 \$ 104,082 \$ 250,604 \$ 106,085 \$ 18,0767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,274 \$ 1,033,177 \$ 10,086 \$ 180,767 \$ 173,76 \$ 415,794 \$ 733,170 \$ 167,936 \$ 242,318 \$ 750,664 \$ 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\$ 1,280,368 \$ 1,142,979 \$ 1,280,398 \$ 1,1806,294 \$ 1,285,84 \$ 1,280,398 \$	\$ 128,652 \$ 42,466 \$ 75,204 \$ 104,282 \$ 250,604 \$ 10,005 \$ 180,767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,774 \$ 1,033,177 \$ 10,006 \$ 180,767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,774 \$ 1,033,177 \$ 10,006 \$ 180,767 \$ 259,671 \$ 476,774 \$ 1,033,177 \$ 17,375 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 1,133,030 \$ 2,273,030	\$ 128,652 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5,046,737 \$ 1,23,036 \$ 242,318 \$ 760,664 \$ 1,123,030 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 116,406 \$ 149,718 \$ 639,437 \$ 1,049,296 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 11,146,514 \$ 1,375,817 \$ 1,605,120 \$ 917,212 \$ 5,044,663 \$ 2,273,938 \$ 11,146,514 \$ 1,375,817 \$ 1,605,120 \$ 917,212 \$ 5,044,663 \$ 2,209,890 \$ 1,290,366 \$ 1,648,438 \$ 1,806,611 \$ 1,032,292 \$ 6,677,607 \$ 285,94 \$ 1,290,366 \$ 1,648,438 \$ 1,806,611 \$ 1,032,292 \$ 6,677,607 \$ 285,94 \$ 1,342,289 \$ (1,725,839) \$ (1,895,294) \$ (958,556) \$ (5,921,979) \$ 285,940 \$ 2,979,979 \$ 285,979,979 \$ 285,979 \$ 2,979,979 \$ 285,979 \$ 2,979,979 \$ 285,979 \$ 28	ses 126,652 5 42,466 5 75,204 5 104,282 5 250,604 t.E-commerce 5 116,406 5 180,767 5 259,671 5 416,794 5 1,033,177 s 116,406 5 180,767 5 259,671 5 416,794 5 1,033,177 s 116,406 5 180,767 5 259,671 5 416,794 5 773,174 s 116,406 5 180,767 5 259,671 5 416,794 5 733,170 s 116,405 5 242,318 5 750,654 5 1,123,030 5 2,273,938 11 solid 5 209,859 5 419,718 5 839,437 5 1,049,296 5 2,518,310 11 s 11,46,514 5 1,375,817 5 1,605,120 5 917,212 5 5,044,663 22,944 22 s 11,44,514 5 1,375,817 5 1,605,120 5 917,212 5 5,044,663 22,944 22 s 11,290,366 5 1,548,438 5 1,806,514 5 1,5021 5 5,044,663 22,944 22 s 11,342,289) 5 (1,725,839) 5 (1,895,294) 5 (958,558) 5 (5,921,979) -260% s 5 1,342,289) 5 (1,725,839) 5 (1,895,294) 5 (958,558) 5 (5,921,979) -260% s 5 1,342,289) 5 (1,725,839) 5 (1,895,294) 5 (958,558) 5 (5,921,979) -260% s 5 1,342,289) 5 (1,725,839) 5 (1,895,294) 5 (958,558) 5 (5,921,979) -260%	S 28,652 S 42,466 S 75,204 S 104,282 S 250,604 S 116,406 S 180,767 S 259,671 S 476,774 S 1,033,177 S 19,096 S 98,402 S 12,734 S 733,170 S 167,336 S 242,318 S 760,664 S 1,123,030 S 2,273,938 T 1 S 209,859 S 419,718 S 839,437 S 1,049,296 S 2,518,310 T 1 S 1,146,514 S 1,375,817 S 1,605,120 S 917,212 S 5,044,663 Z 250,84 S 1,290,366 S 1,648,438 S 1,806,611 S 1,032,292 S 6,877,607 Z 260,8 S 1,290,366 S 1,648,438 S 1,806,611 S 1,032,292 S 6,877,607 Z 260,8 S 1,342,289) S (1,725,839) S (1,895,294) S (958,558) S (5,921,979) -28 S 1 S 1,342,289) S (1,725,839) S (1,895,294) S (958,558) S (5,921,979) -28 S 1 S 1,342,289) S (1,725,839) S (1,895,294) S (958,558) S (5,921,979) -28 S 1,342,289) S (1,725,839) S (1,895,294) S (958,558) S (5,921,979) -28

Webternity.com Total Revenue Projections

Total revenue projections

Webternity.com

Total %	Lotal 70	100%	%00.7 %00.7	400%	100%	70007	2	100%	400%	7007	100%	200	%001	400%	700%	200	100%	200	% 201	100%	100%	400%	100%	100%	100%	200	%00.	100%	100%
Archived revenue	T	%0	% 0	%	%0	200	2	%0	%0	42%	37%	2000	3270	45%	7677	7970	24%	/007	4070	47%	47%	5,4%	21%	20%	53%	707	0, 10	%0.4	49%
E-commerce revenue % Total	- Emo	30%	30%	15%	%¢	80%		%8	%8	13%	7 - 7	140/	0/	12%	14%	7041	73%	440/	0/+-	16%	15%	%71	13%	14%	11%	7007	0,00	%2	10%
Premium revenue % Total		%0	%0	47%	71%	85%		74%	75%	35%	42%	7077	2	34%	32%	%U&	26%	7000	0/ 6/	26%	27%	23%	26%	25%	27%	7000	2,50	320%	30%
Ad revenue % Total		402	%02	38%	23%	26%		18%	18%	10%	%6	110%	-	8%	%	%	%/	708	3	12%	11%	%6	10%	10%	%6	10%	2 6	110%	10%
Revenue per subscriber per quarter		\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.08	\$0.20			\$0.48	\$0.50	\$1.12	\$1.30			\$2.08	\$2.31	\$2.47	\$3.30			\$3.83	\$4.09	\$4.87	\$5.21		\$6.70	86 93	67.00	47.67	
Total revenue per quarter		\$260	\$1,106	\$6,459	\$36,573	\$44.398		\$157,936	\$242,318	\$750,654	\$1,123,030	\$2 273 938		\$2,348,579	\$3,386,525	\$4,490,922	\$7,168,936	\$17 394 962		\$9,658,844	\$11,778,342	\$15,730,083	\$18,408,325	\$55,575,594	\$25,750,415	\$28.733.231	\$34 973 808	\$35 938 954	\$122,396,409
Archived		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$		\$0	\$0	\$317,376	\$415,794	\$733.170	; ; ;	\$1,055,993	\$1,529,155	\$1,955,070	\$3,846,190	\$8.386.407		\$4,506,196	\$5,590,553	\$8,441,884	\$9,313,508	\$27,852,140	\$13,519,846	\$14.640.101	\$15 710 438	\$16 704 595	\$60,574,980
E-commerce revenue		\$78	\$332	\$972	\$2,335	\$3,718		\$12,877	\$19,086	\$98,402	\$126,680	\$257.046		\$288,447	\$471,570	\$775,905	\$927,112	\$2.463.034		\$1,512,709	\$1,727,097	\$2,248,710	~	\$7,946,996	\$2,787,474	\$3.004.646	\$3 209 387		\$12,398,208
Premium revenue		\$0	80	\$3,047	\$25,868	\$28,915		\$116,406	\$180,767	\$259,671	\$476,274	\$1,033,117		\$806,395	\$1,070,408	\$1,368,549	\$1,863,923	\$5.109.274		\$2,495,739	\$3,194,602	\$3,617,950	\$4,789,804	\$14,098,095	\$7,030,320	\$8,198,456	\$10.054.681	\$12,027,308	\$37,310,765
Ad revenue		\$182	\$774	\$2,440	\$8,370	\$11,765		\$28,652	\$42,466	\$75,204	\$104,282	\$250,604	•	\$197,745	\$315,392	\$391,398	\$531,712	\$1,436,247	•	\$1,144,200	\$1,266,090	\$1,421,539	\$1,846,534	\$5,678,363	\$2,412,775	\$2,890,029	\$2,999,302	\$3,810,351	\$12,112,456
Average subscribers per quarter		6,250	26,563	782,77	186,824			330,192	489,376	669,404	861,772			1,126,744	1,464,503	1,817,107	2,171,223			2,521,182	2,878,496	3,230,905	3,532,298		3,844,792	4,144,339	4,426,741	4,685,104	
Year/Quarter	Year 1	9	05	පි	Q.	Total	Year 2	ğ	075	8	94	Total	Year 3	ğ	07	ဗိ	Ø4	Total	Year 4	8	02	23	04	Total Year 5	۵ ₁	022	ဗ	8	Total

Quarterly ad revenue		-	2916	\$774	\$2,440	\$8,370	\$11,765	£38 653	250,026	344,400	\$75,204	\$104,282	\$250,604		\$197,745	\$315,392	\$391,398	\$531,712	\$1,436,247		\$1,144,200	\$1,266,090	\$1,421,539	\$1,846,534	\$5,678,363		\$2,412,775	\$2,890,029	\$2,999,302	\$3.810,351
AVG. CPM (revenue per 000 ads			ž,	¥	25	\$4		y	3 5	2	g g	\$5			98	98	\$6	86			89	9	88	\$8		;	910	\$10	\$10	\$10
Ad impressions poly			200	0.2	0.6	2.1		7 4	. 0	0 1	0.0	20.9			0.55	52.6	65.2	88.6			143.0	200	177.7	230.8			5.14	289.0	539.9	381.0
Discount factor for lower ad sell-through		90	2 6	80	20%	20%		60%;	2 20	8 6	% 00	%09		i	200	70%	70%	70%			808	0	80%	%08		ě	8	% Op. 30	80%	80%
Average Discount industry ad factor for sell-though sell-through	_		3 6	3	ò	0.7		0.65	986	3	8	0.7			9	9.0	9.0	0.65		1	0 1	3 6	0.55	9.0			0 1	0 0	9	0.6
Total system page views per quarter (millions)		ć	5 6	9 1	7.1	9.0	N'	14.7		0 0	2	49.7	E .	ş	2	25.2	155.3	194.8	138		360-1	, 600	403.8	480.9	382	000	000.00	140.0	B. 0	793.8
Archived Page Views Per quarter		c		> 6	5 6	5	****	0	c	9 666	200	19,996		107.07		470,75	135,901	224,659		079 000	448 446	000	545,543	828,919		2000 210	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	200 300 4	070'00''	2,040,418
Archived		Ċ		5	5 6	1		0	0	. 77		13,330		30 530	200	010,00	90,601	149,773		210 000	208 064	440 662	700'61*	552,612		730 877	020 020	1 137 551	1 260 220	1,300,613
Total page views per homestead per quarter		17	17	. 9	2 8	8		27	27	8		8		8	\$? 9	3	48		ç	8 8	¥.	P i	47		649	ž	ę	? 0	2
Total visitor page views Total visitor por por page views per connected quarter		20,000	212.500	746.850	2241 804	2,421,03		8,915,176	13,213,139	21.688.682	007 700	00#17617		54 083 733	82 042 177	000 210	200,867,101	121,588,506		244 050 401	278.638.388	312 751 592	200,101,200	384,667,217		498.285.026	596 784 843	637,450,658	674 655 021	1 200,000,000
Total visitor page views por homestead	Tall land	4	4	4	2		-	6	65	10.8	9	9		ç	7	: ;	•	14		17.6	17.6	17.6		19.8		21.6	20	2,4	24	
Average page views per visitor		2.0	2.0	2.0				3.0	3.0	3,6	40	272	-	90	ď	2 6	9 1	3.5		3.2	3.2	0.00		9.0		3.6	4	4.0	0.4	
Total visitor visits per quarter		12,500	53,125	155.594	373 648			990,575	1,468,127	2,008,211	2 585 315			4,506,978	5.858.013	7 259 420	634,003,	a,584,893		13,866,500	15,831,727	17.769.9771	10 427 637	19,45,031		23,068,751	24.866.035	26,560,444	28.110.626	
Visitor visits per homestead per quarter		5.0	0,0	2.0	0			3.0	3.0	3.0	č			4.0	0.4	4	9 9	0.1		5.5	5.5	5.5	, u	200		6.0	9:0	6.0	0.9	
Total subscriber page views per		80,000	340,000	995,800	3.736.484			5,778,355	8,564,072	16,868,975	21,716,644		-	24,337,680	43,056,393	53 422 951				80,677,818	180,597,881	90,465,337				103,809,380	124,330,176	110,668,517	117,127,608	
Total subscriber page views per homestead per quarter		13	13	13	02			82	80	52	25			23	53	90	- 5	5		33	28	28	22			27	98	52	52	
Average page Vlews per Subscriber Nisit		n	e	n	4			4	4	4	4			4	4	4	-		***	4	4	4	v			VS.	'n	S)	Ś	
Average subscriber visits per homestead per quarter		4	4	4	S			S	ro.	9	9			9	٨		α			80	7	*	9			49	9	S	5	
Average page inventory:		25,000	106,250	311,188	934,121	344,140		1,650,958	2,446,878	4,016,423	5,170,630	3,321,222		6,760,467	10,251,522	12,719,750	15 198 563	11 232 576		20,169,455	23,027,966	25,847,239	31,790,679	35 308 825	2000	34,603,127	41,443,392	44,267,407	46,851,043	41,791,242
Size of average // homestead (pages)		4	4	4	S			ις.	w	9	φ			9	7	7	7			60	80	80	65	-		on.	10	10	10	
Average subscribers for quarter		6.250	26,563	767,77	186,824	74,358		330,192	489,376	669,404	861,772	587,686		1,126,744	1,464,503	1,817,107	2.171.223	1.644.895		2,521,182	2,878,496	3,230,905	3.532,298	3.040.720		3,844,792	4,144,339	4,426,741	4,685,104	4,275,244
Year/Quarter	Year 1	5	05	83	04	Total	Year 2	5	05	8	5	Total	Year 3	5	02	8	4	Total	Year 4	ō	05	8	2	Total	Year 5	5	05	83	90	Total

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Webternity.com Subscriber Forcast with Premium Archived Revenue Details

Year/Quarter	Quarter beginning subscribers - Archived Accounts	Attrition %	Growth Rate	New Subscribers	Quarter end subscribers	Premium subscribers (percentage)	Premium subscribers	Average monthly revenue per premium subscriber	Quarterly gross revenue from premium subscribers	Archived Accounts(%)	Archived accounts per quarter	Average archiving cost per account	Quarterly gross revenue from archived
Year 1	0	%0 `	N/A	12.500	12.500	% U		CA CA					
83	12,500	%0		28,125	40.625	8 8	o c	\$2.30 \$7.50	2 6	88	0 0		S S
පී	40,625		183%		114,969	78	74	\$2.50 52.50			o 6		
8	114,969				258,680	3%	ю	\$2.50	825 858		o c		
Year 1 End:	258,680				-			\$2.50			Э C	\$55.00	
Year 2	6	ì											
<u> </u>	089,867	3%	27%	143,024	401,704	2%	12,934	\$3.00		%0	ō		
3 8	401,704	3%		175,344	577,047	2%		\$3.00	\$180,767	%0	C		S &
3 6	577,047	3%		184,713	761,760	2%		\$3.00		1%	5 770		6317
3 2	755,990	4%		211,564	967,553	1%/		\$3.00		**	7.560	855.00	
rear z End:	959,984			,	Y/Y Growth		*******	\$3.00			13,330	\$55.00	
Year 3					2/4/8								
õ	959,994	4%		333,502	1,293,495	8%		83 50	306 308	č	000		
85	1,274,295		31%	380,415	1,654,711	%8	101 944	50.50	è	6,70	18,200	855.00	
8	1,629,225			375.764	2 004 989	768		00.00			22,480		
8	1.972.405	4%		397 637	2 370 042	200		0000	840,000,14		32,584		\$1,955,070
Year 3 End:	2,310,870			200	// Growth	6		20.00			59,172		
		***************************************			145%			06.50			136,442	\$60.00	
Year 4:													
ğ	2,310,870	4%		420,624	2,731,494	%6		\$4.00	\$2 495 739	706	900 00		
25	2,662,168			432,656	3,094,824	10%	266 217	00.25	£3 104 602	200	020,020		\$4,506,196
8	3,014,958	2%		431,893	3.446.851	10%		20.29	40,101,000		000'67		\$5,590,553
\$	3,326,253		13%	412,089	3.738,342	12%		3 5	200 00t V3	8 5	120,598	\$70.00	\$8,441,884
Year 4 End:	3,605,292				Y/Y Growth	? !		2 6	400,000,44		000,551	\$70.00	\$9,313,508
******					58%			94.0C			402,840	\$68.75	
Year 5													
ઠ	3,605,292	2%	14%	478,999	4.084.291	13%	468 688	55.00	67 030 330) dil	100 007		
8	3,904,027	2%	13%	480,625	4,384,652	14%	546.564	00.55 CO.55		R 04	100,200	875.00	\$13,519,846
8	4,189,450	%9	12%	474,581	4,664,031	16%	670.312	\$5.00	•	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	102,001	940.00	\$14,640,101 \$41,540,101
Č.	4,454,559	89	11%	461,091	4,915,650	18%	801,821	85.00		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200,410	2000	410,710,438
Year 5 End:	4,692,922				Y/Y Growth	-		\$5.00		2	807,666	\$75.00	\$16,704 _, 595
				_	8.15		-						

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Webternity.com E-commerce Revenues

Year/Quarter	Average subscribers for quarter	Participation In AFFILIATE e-commerce	Average value affiliate e-commerce transactions	Webternity affiliate transaction fee	Webternity affiliate e-commerce sales	Webternity affiliate e- commerce revenues	Participation in DIRECT e- commerce (Webternity base)	Average direct e consmerce revenue	Direct e- commerce marginal profit	Direct e- commerce sales	Direct e- commerce revenues	Total quarterly e-commerce revenue
Year 1	6.250			80	64 563	01.6						
25	26.563			8 %	500'-1900'	0/4	8 8		%0	9	S	828
ဗိုင္ပ	797.77			200	40,04	\$555 \$070	နိုင်ငံ		80	9	Q S	\$332
94	186,824	. %	\$25	80.0	\$46.708	218¢	800	2 6	866	O# 6	<u>Q</u>	\$972
Total				3		\$3,718	e S		ę Š	O#	G 5	\$2,336
Year 2											9	01 / 00
5 (330,192			6.5%	\$198,115	\$12,877	%0		%0	80	9	\$12.877
<u>a</u> 2	489,376			6.5%	\$293,625	\$19,086	%0		%0	Ş) Ç	649.088
83	669,404	2%		6.5%	\$401,642	\$26,107	3%		12%	\$602 483	\$77.706	00000
42	861,772		\$30	6.5%	\$517,063	\$33,609	86	023	12%	\$775,507	603,273	704,056
Total						\$91,679	2		5 7	10000	\$35,07.	\$126,680
Year 3											100,000	201,010
<u>8</u>	1,126,744	4%	\$40	7.0%	\$1,802,791	\$126,195	84		12%	\$1.352.093	\$162.251	£200 AA7
82	1,464,503			7.0%	\$2,343,205	\$164,024	48	835	12%	\$2,050,304	\$307 54B	£474 £70
క్ర	1,817,107			7.0%	\$2,907,371	\$203,516	969		1594	\$3 815 925	\$572 380	4778 90E
4	2,171,223			7.0%	\$3,473,957	\$243,177	969		15%	\$4 550 560	\$683 03E	6007 4400
Total						\$736,913	•		2	200,500,500	£4 728 424	2027,116
Year 4											191104110	450,000
<u>&</u>	2,521,182	8%		80.9	\$9,076,255	\$544,575	8%		428	\$8.067.782	\$968 134	64 649 700
02	2,878,496			80.9	\$10,362,585	\$621,755	1968		12%	\$9 211 18E	£1 105 342	64 727 007
ဗွ	3,230,905		\$45	80.9	\$11,631,258	\$697,875	10%	\$40	200	\$12,923,620	\$1 550,042 83.4	69 240 740
Ω 40	3,532,298			90.9	\$12,716,272	\$762,976	10%		200	\$14 120 101	64 805 503	07,440,70
Total						\$2,627,182	:		<u></u>	101103111	£ 340 043	67 046 000
Year 5											010,010,00	97,340,350
ā	3,844,792	10%	\$50	5.5%	\$19,223,959	\$1,057,318	10%	\$45	10%	\$17.301.563	\$1 720 158	ATA 797 63
0 2	4,144,339		\$20	2.5%	\$20,721,696	\$1,139,693	10%]	\$45	10%	\$18 649 528	£1 864 053	170,000
83	4,426,741		\$50	5.5%	\$22,133,703	\$1,217,354	10%	545	70%	\$10,020,333	£1,000,033	62,004,040
<u>Q</u>	4,685,104		\$50	5.5%	\$23,425,522	\$1,288,404	10%	\$45	10%	\$21,082,969	\$2 108 207	195,502,55
Total						\$4,702,768				2000	C7 608 430	642,200,200

Webternity.com Financial Forecast - Summary

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Subscriber Related Items					
# of Subscribers	258,680	959,994	2,310,870	3,605,292	4,692,922
% Growth		271%	141%	56%	1
# of Premium Subscribers	3,449	52,919	177,516	399,150	801,821
% Growth		1434%	235%	1	101%
# of Archived Accounts	0	13,330	136,442	402,840	807,666
% Growth			924%	195%	100%
income-Related Items					
Total Sales	\$ 44,398	\$ 2,273,938	\$ 17,394,962	\$ 55,575,594	\$ 122,396,409
% Growth		5022%	1	· ' '	120%
Gross Profit	\$ (273,602)	\$ (244,372)	\$ 6,212,400	\$ 23,879,265	\$ 64,447,769
% Growth		11%		284%	170%
Income from Operations	\$ (2,235,402)	\$ (5,921,979)	\$ (2,603,694)	\$ 10,422,609	\$ 46,943,980
% Growth		-165%	56%	500%	350%
Net Income after Taxes	\$ (2,235,402)	\$ (5,921,979)	\$ (2,603,694)	\$ 9,380,348	\$ 42,249,582
% Growth		-165%	56%	460%	350%
Income Ratios					
Gross Profit Margin	-616%	-11%	36%	43%	53%
Operating Income Margin	-5035%	-260%	-15%	19%	38%
Net Profit Margin	-5035%	-260%	-15%	17%	35%

DIRECT EMPLOYEE EXPENSE	Webternity.com Start-up Costs
Operations	
Help Desk Staff (2)	\$80,000
Database Administrator	\$80,000
Calas 9 Manhatin n	
Sales & Marketing Director of Sales & Marketing	
Marketing Assistant	\$80,000
Marketing Assistant	\$40,000
Engineering	
Director of Technology (SG)	\$60,000
Project manager/Software Engineer	\$80,000
Java Software engineer(2)	\$160,000
QA Engineer	\$80,000
General & Administration	
Accountant/Office Manager	\$60,000
Product Manager (KD)	\$60,000 \$60,000
Director of Business Development	\$80,000
Director of Corporate Development (MM)	\$60,000
, ,	****
•	\$920,000
Gross-up 33% taxes and benefits	\$303,600
Subtotal salaried employee	64 202 600
	\$1,223,600
Consultants (one-half equivalents)	
Graphic Artist Consultant(s)	\$50,000
Network Engineering Consultant	\$50,000
Tech Writer/Editor	\$40,000
CPA Legal	\$30,000
Web Master	\$50,000
Public Relations	\$60,000 \$40,000
	440,000
Subtotal consultants	\$320,000
Recruiting expense (15%)	\$186,000
Total direct employee expense	£4.700.000
rotal anost simployee expense	\$1,729,600
Ratios:	
Number of employees (excluding consultants)	14
Average salary per employee	\$65,714
Average direct cost per employee (Avg. Sal. + taxes + Rec. Exp.) Consultants as equivalent employees	\$97,257
Total equivalent employees	4.00
Average direct cost per equivalent employee	18.0
The state of the s	\$96,089
INDIRECT EMPLOYEE EXPENSE	
(cost varies by number of employees)	
General office	
Office Space (Approximately 3000 Sq. Ft @ \$2.40)	\$86,400
Furniture and Office fixtures	\$30,000
Utilities	\$12,000
Insurance	\$15,000
Office supplies and petty cash	\$10,000
Subtotal general office expense	\$153,400

Office computers and electronics	Webternity.com Start-up Costs
Phone System	\$2,000
Laser Printer (3)	\$1,200
Fax Machine (2)	\$400
6 Desktops	\$9,000
1 Marketing Portable Computer	\$3,000
3 Development Servers	\$6,000
Additional portable computers	\$15,000
3 QA Servers	\$6,000
4 Engineering workstations	\$9,600
Networking equipment	\$2,000 \$2,000
Router/Firewall	The state of the s
Tape Backup	\$3,000
Office Internet Access	\$400 #4.200
Software License	\$1,200
	\$20,000
Subtotal office computers and electronics	\$78,800
Total indirect employee expense	\$232,200
Ratios:	
Total equivalent employees	18.0
Average indirect expense per employee	\$12,900
PRODUCT EXPENSE (cost varies by amount of product)	
Business development	
Business development expenses	\$50,000
Advertising expense	\$100,000
, and a separate	\$100,000
Subtotal business development	\$150,000
Production equipment and services	
2 Web Servers (Dual Processor)	\$4,000
Application Database Server (Capacity for 25,000 accounts)	\$6,000
Application Database Server (Capacity for 25,000 accounts)	\$6,000
Searching Server (4 processor, initial dual)	\$11,000
Proxy Server	\$4,000
Database Replication Server	\$4,000
Ad Server	\$6,000
Other Network Equipment	\$2,000
Network Attached Storage	\$20,000
Router	\$2,500
Tape backup	\$3,500
Production T1 Internet Connection (1.5 MBPS Sec)	\$14,000
Data Center	\$12,000
Subtotal production equipment and services	\$95,000
Software Licenses	
Database	\$35,000
Operating System	\$32,000
Application Server	\$2,000
Router/Firewall OS and Software	\$4,000
Subtotal software licenses	\$73,000
Total product expense	\$318,000
Total expense	\$2,279,800
Contingency 15%	\$341,970
Total adjusted expense	\$2,621,770

Webternity.com Personnel Summar

PERSONNEL Administrative Excenses - Year 1	January	_	February	March	April	May	lune	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Officers	\$ 5,	5,000 \$	10,000 \$	23,333 \$	23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333 \$	32,500 \$	41,167 \$	41,167 \$	\$ 41,167	311,000
Officer Assistants	S	69	-	69	3.333	3333	3 333	3 333	3 333 &	3 233	3 333 &	3 333	3 333 €	30 000
Customer Service	s	69	3,333 \$	3.333 \$	3.333	\$ 6.667	\$ 6.667	5 6 667	-	\$ 667	1	9 588	6 667	20,000
Database Personnel	ક	59	5	6,667 \$	٠	\$ 6,667 \$		6.667		6.667 \$		6.667 \$	6 667	66.667
Office Manager	s	ω,	5,000 \$	\$,000,8	5,000	\$ 5,000		5,000		\$ 000'9	5,000 \$	5,000 \$	\$ 0000'9	55,000
QA Personnel	s	69	s.	\$ 000'5	5,000	\$ 2,000 \$	\$ 2,000 \$	5,000	\$ 5,000 \$	5,000 \$	\$ 0000 \$	5,000 \$	\$ 2000	50.000
Systems Engineering Personnel	s	٠		5,417 \$	5,417	\$ 5,417 \$		5,417	\$ 5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	54,167
Software Engineers	S	69	18,333 \$	18,333 \$	18,333	\$ 18,333	\$ 18,333	\$ 18,333	\$ 18,333 \$	18,333 \$	18,333 \$	18,333 \$	\$ 18,333 \$	201,667
Product Development	\$ 5.	5,000 \$	5.000 \$	\$ 000'5	5,000 \$	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000 \$	5,000 \$	5,000 \$	5.000 \$	\$ 000'9	000'09
Employee Total	\$ 5,	5,000 \$	31,667 \$	48,750 \$	52,083	\$ 55,417	\$ 55,417	\$ 55,417	\$ 55,417 \$	55,417 \$	55,417 \$	55,417 \$	5 55,417 \$	580,833
Work Montracion Constitution	•	-						_						
Web Master/Secontly Engineer	ļ	A.	,	\$ 000.5	2,000	2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,000 \$	5,000 \$	5,000 \$	2,000 \$	2,000 \$	20,000
Copy Editor/Tech Writer		3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333 \$	3,333	\$ 3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	40,000
Prod System/Net Administrator	\$ 4,	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4.167 \$	20,000
Controller/CPA	\$ 2,	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500 \$	2,500	\$ 2,500 \$	2,500 \$		2,500 \$	2,500 \$	30,000
Grpahic Artist	\$ 4,	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4.167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	50,000
Legal	\$ 4.	4.167 \$	4,167 \$	4.167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4.167 \$	50,000
Public Relations	s	٠	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	36,667
Consulting Total	\$ 18,	18,333 \$	21,667 \$	26,667 \$	26,667	\$ 26,667	\$ 26,667	\$ 26,667	\$ 26,667 \$	\$ 26,667 \$	26,667 \$	26,667 \$	\$ 26,667 \$	306,667
The state of the s														
laxes & Benefits		3,300 \$	13,750 \$	23,788 \$	24,888 \$	\$ 25,988	\$ 25,988	\$ 25,988	\$ 25,988 \$	29,013 \$	31,873 \$	31,873 \$	31,873 \$	294,305
Recruiting Cost	\$ 33,0	33,000 \$	63,000 \$	54,000 \$	6,000	\$ 6,000		- '		22.000 \$	20,800 \$	S	5	204,800
Total Benefits & Recruiting	\$ 36,	36,300 \$	76,750 \$	77,788 \$	30,888 \$	\$ 31,988	\$ 25,988	\$ 25,988	\$ 25,988 \$	51,013 \$	52,673 \$	31,873 \$	31,873 \$	499,105
Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 64,	64,633 \$	140,083 \$	176,538 \$	132,971 \$	\$ 137,404 \$	\$ 131,404 \$	\$ 131,404 \$	\$ 131,404 \$	165,596 \$	175,923 \$	155,123 \$	3 155,123 \$	1,697,605

Webternity.com Personnel Summar

PERSONNEL	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Officers	\$ 48,600	\$ 48,950	\$ 49,883 \$	49,883 \$	49.883 \$	49.883 \$	49.883	49.883 \$	50.525 \$	51 132 \$	51 132 \$	51 130 \$	600 770
										,	10.10	-	2,500
Officer Assistants	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,900	\$ 6,900 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	84.900
Customer Service	\$ 18,200	\$ 18,200	\$ 18,200 \$	21,767 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22,000 \$	22.000 \$	252,367
Database Personnel	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 7,133 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	11,717 \$	125,917
Office Manager	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,350 \$	\$ 5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	63,850
QA Personnel	\$ 4,883 \$		\$ 5,350 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100 \$	9,100	9,100 \$	97,017
Systems Engineering Personnel	\$ 5,796 \$		\$ 5,796 \$	\$ 96.73	\$ 96.73	5,796 \$	5,796 \$	5,796 \$	\$ 96.75	5.796 \$	5.796 \$	5,796 \$	69,550
Software Engineers	\$ 28,217 \$. 4	\$ 29,617 \$	34,617 \$	34,617 \$	34,617 \$	39,617 \$	39,617 \$	39,617 \$	39,617 \$	39,617 \$	39,617 \$	429,000
Product Development	\$ 5,350	ક	\$ 5,350 \$	5,350 \$	\$ 056'5	\$ 2320	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$		64,200
Billing & Client Support	\$ 4,583	\$ 4,583	\$ 4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4.583 \$		55,000
Business Development Aanalyst	\$ 5,417	\$ 5,417	\$ 5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5.417 \$		65,000
Bookkeepers		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$		50,000
Community Representitives			\$ 4.583 \$	9,167 \$	9,167 \$	9,167 \$	9,167 \$	9,167	9,167 \$	9,167 \$	9,167 \$		96,250
Controller/CPA	-	\$ 6,250	\$ 6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250 \$		75,000
Ad Sales			\$ 3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	45,000
Product Marketing Managers	\$ 4,583	\$ 4,583	\$ 4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	55,000
Employee Total	\$ 114,346 \$	\$ 116,096 \$	\$ 117,029 \$	138,746 \$	138,979 \$	138,979 \$	143,979 \$	143,979 \$	143,979 \$	143,979 \$	143,979 \$	143,979 \$	1,628,050
Web Master/Security Engineer	\$ 2,000			5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5.350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	\$ 0320	5,350 \$	63,500
Copy Editor/Tech Writer		\$ 3,567 \$	\$ 3,567 \$	3.567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567 \$	3,567	42,800
Prod System/Net Administrator			\$ 4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	53,500
Statistitions (Logs and Demograph)				2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	30,000
Graphic Artist	8,917	8,917		8.917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	107,000
Legal	20,833	20.833	20,833	20.833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$	20.833 \$	20,833 \$	20.833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$	250,000
Public Relations	299'9	6,667	6,667	\$ 199'9	\$ 299'9	\$ 299'9	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	120,000
Storage Area Network Eng.	5.000		\$ 2,000 \$	2,000 \$	2,000 \$	\$ 000'5	5,000 \$	\$ 000'5	\$ 000'9	\$ 0000'\$	5,000 \$	\$ 000'9	000'09
Special Projects	-	\$ 6.667	6,667	10,000 \$	10,000 \$	10,000 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	10.000 \$	10,000 \$	10,000 \$	120,000
Consulting Total	\$ 63,608	\$ 63,608 \$	\$ 63,958 \$	67,292 \$	67,292 \$	67,292 \$	77,292 \$	77,292 \$	77,292 \$	73,958 \$	73,958 \$	73,958 \$	846,800
17 G C													
laxes & Benefits		\$ 54,465 \$	\$ 55,081 \$	62,248 \$	62,325 \$	62,325 \$	63,975 \$	63,975 \$	64,186 \$	64,387 \$	64,387 \$	64,387 \$	735,511
Recruit Cost				51,560 \$	φ,	•	12,000 \$		69	\$,	218,800
Total Benefits & Recruiting	\$ 209,012	\$ 54,465 \$	\$ 55,081 \$	113,808 \$	62,325 \$	62,325 \$	75,975 \$	\$ 3,975 \$	64,186 \$	64,387 \$	64,387	64,387 \$	954,311
Total Administrative Expenses	\$ 435.566 \$	\$ 283.119 \$	\$ 285.952 \$	369 728	318 479 \$	318 479 6	347 129 €	23€ 420 €	335 000	323 456 6	222 456	222 455	4 020 034
				102:1000	2012	2 12,212	\$ (27)	200,160	200,000	00000			4,023,331

Webternity.cor Personnel Deta

PERSONNEL		January		Fabruary	March	Apri	=	May	June	Ąjąp	August	September	October	Nevertiber		December	Totals
Year 1								-									
CEO	S S	, 8	S	-		s						5	÷	۶	\$	¥	
President	\$ 110,000		s	\$		8	S	,				9.167	\$ 9.167		9.167 \$	9 167 \$	36.667
			s	,		s	·					-		+	+-	+	
			s	5,000 \$		-	-		\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	2,000		5,000	\$ 0	5,000 \$	\$ 000'5	55,000
ent			s				-	-		\$ 6.667	6,667	├	\$ 6,66	2 \$		┼	66,667
arketing	\$ 80,000	9	S		299'9	2 \$	6,667 \$	6.667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	299'9			7 \$		6,667 \$	66,667
		s	69			\$	5					 			<i>s</i>		
uman Resources				\$			69							s	S		,
		_		\$ 000'5	2,000	\$	\$,000 \$	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	5,000	\$ 5,000 \$		\$ 0	5.000	5.000	60.000
CFO	\$ 104,000	9	မှ	-		s	<i>د</i> ع ,						\$ 8,667	7 \$	-		26,000
								300 0							100	-88	
Total		\$ 5,000	\$ 0	10,000 \$	5 23,333	3 \$	23,333 \$	23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 32,500	\$ 41,167	\$ 2	41,167 \$	41,167 \$	311,000
No.Officers				2		4	4	4	4	4	4	9		9	9	9	
New Hires			0	-		2	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	0	0	
SEA CIGNO																	
Officer Assistants												oth distance of the same of th	The second secon				
	\$ 40,000																
Personnel Count		0	_	0	0	-		1	-	-	1	-	-	-		+	
Total Cost			2		•	\$	3,333 \$	3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,333	3 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	30,000
mer service reps.				1													
	\$ 40,000			-													
Personnel Count		0			-				2	2	2	2	2	2		2	
lotal Cost			s	3,333 \$	3,333	3 \$	3,333 \$	6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 2	6,667 \$	6,667 \$	63,333
				1			-										
Datarase Fersonia	1																
	\$ 80,000																
Olinei Couri		7		0	-				-	-	-	-		1		-	
lotal Cost			2		9,667	2 8	\$ 299'9	6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667	7 \$	\$ 299'9	8 299'9	66,667
Diffice Managements contracting				+	Name and Advantage and Advanta												
	000009			+													
nel Count		С	Ĺ	_	-	-	-	-		-	-	ŀ	-				
Total Cost		8	s	5.000 \$	5.000	\$ 0	5.000 \$	5.000	2,000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000		₹ 000 €	2 000	25,000
			-									20010				-	200,00
sting Engineer																	
	\$ 60,000															-	
Personnel Count		0	٦	0	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	1	-		_	
Total Cost			s		\$ 000'5	\$ 0	5,000 \$	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 0	\$ 000'5	\$ 000'5	50,000
Salary	\$ 65,000		1	+					***************************************								
		c		+	+	Ť		1			Ť.						
Total Cost		,	,	,	5 447 €	-	£ 417 €	E 447	£ 447	C 447		-					
		9	*	1		*	0,417		-	3,41/	3,41/	\$ 5,417 \$	5,417	\$ 1	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	54,167

webternity.com Personnel Detail

Year 1 Software Engineers Salary		dennes			NO CA						lowen.							
	2000																	
Personnel Count	00000	0	+	2	2	2	-	-	C	6	1	-	c	·	10		ſ	
Total Cost		s	<i>s</i>	11,667	\$ 11,667	\$	11,667 \$	11,667 \$		\$	\$	11,667 \$	11,667	s	2 \$ 199	11,667 \$	11,667 \$	128,333
Project Manager/Software Eng			-															
Salary	80,000				**************************************											+		
Personnel Count		0		-	1	-		-	-	1		-	-	-		-	-	
Total Cost		s		6,667	\$ 6,667	\$	\$ 299'9	\$ 199'9	6,667	\$ 6,667	\$ 29	\$ 299'9	6,667	\$	\$ 2999	\$ 299'9	\$ 1299	73,333
Product Development Manager			+				+											
Salary	000'09																	
Personnel Count				+	1	-		1	1	1			-	-	-			
Total Cost		\$ 5,0	\$ 000'5	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$	5,000 \$	\$ 0000'\$	5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 00	5,000 \$	5,000	\$	5,000 \$	5,000 \$	5.000 \$	60,000
Employee Totale																		
Total Employee Salary		5.5	5 000 \$	31 667 8	\$ 48.750		52.083 \$	SE 447 ¢	7447	5 55 447		2.77	277		3			
Number of Employees		-	9		6	101			14.00	4	A	55,417	55,417	**	55,417 \$	55,417 \$	55,417 \$	580,833
New Hires		0		5	3	1		-	0	0		. 0				-		
-							H											
Consulants																		
Webmaster/Security Manager									-		-							
Salary	60,000									-								
Personnel Count		0		0	-	-		1	1	+		-	1	1	4-	-	-	
iotal Cost			6	,	\$ 5,000	8	5,000 \$	5,000 \$	2,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 00	\$ 000'\$	5,000	\$	\$,000	5,000 \$	\$,000 \$	50,000
Web Copy Editor/Tech Write			-													-		
Salary	40,000														+			
Personnel Count					۳-	1			1	-		-	-	+		-	-	
Total Cost		\$ 3,3	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	\$ 3,333 \$		3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333	\$ 3,333	33 \$	3,333 \$	3,333	\$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	3,333 \$	40,000
Prod. Systems/Net. Administrator			+						The state of the s		-							
Salary	90.000		-					+			+	$\frac{1}{1}$						
onut		-		-	1	-		-	-			-	F		-	1	-	
Total Cost		\$ 4,1	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	s	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 78	4,167 \$	4.167	s	4.167 \$	4.167 \$	4.167	50.000
Controller(CDA			+													11	1	
Salary	30,000				WHITE And the state of the stat							+						
Personnel Count		4-		-	1	-		1					-	-	-	-	-	
Total Cost		\$ 2,5	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	\$ 2,500	\$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 00	2,500 \$	2,500	s	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	30,000
Graphite Artist		-	+		-													
Salary	900'09		-		***************************************			+										
Personnel Count		-		-	1	-		-		-		-		-		-	+	
Total Cost		\$ 4,1	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	\$ 4,167	\$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167	57 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	- \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	50,000

Personnel Detai

PERSONNEL		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August		September	October	November	December	Totals
Year					***************************************										
Sology	0000														
Felsoniae Court			_	-	1		_		_			-	_	-	
Total Cost		3 4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	s	4,167 \$ 4	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167	\$ 4.167	\$ 4.167	\$ 50,000
Public Relations															
Salary	40,000									-				***************************************	
Personnel Count		0	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	+	
Total Cost			3,333 \$	3,333 \$	\$ 3,333	S	3,333 \$ 3.3	3.333 \$ 3	3 333 \$	3 333 \$	3 333 \$	3 333	3 333	2 223	36 667
Consulting Totals					A 50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				A Company of the Comp	THE STREET STREET		00010	A 111 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	000'0	
Total Salary	5	\$ 18,333 \$	21.667 \$	26,667 \$	\$ 26.667	\$ 26.667	5	26.667 \$ 26	26 667 \$	26 667 \$	26 667	26.667	\$ 26.667	5 26.657	306 667
Number Of Constrants		2	9	7	7	_	7		-			7	7	7	
New Hires		2	1	-	0	0	0		. 0	-		. c			***************************************
											-				
Administrative Costs															
Total New Hires		5	7	9		1	1	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	
Employee Taxes & Benefits	33%	3,300 \$	13,750 \$	23,788 \$	\$ 24.888	S	25.988 \$ 25.9	25 988 \$ 25	25 988 \$	25 988 5	29 013 \$	31873	31873	31873	\$ 204 305
Recruiting Cost	15% \$	ľ				5		S	5	+	22 000 \$	20,800		9	204,503
Total Administrative Cost															880000000
	8	36,300 \$	76.750	77.788	\$ 30,888	\$ 31.988	\$	25.988 \$ 25	25.988 \$	25 988 S	51 013 \$	52 673	\$ 31873	34 873	400 105
													-		***************************************
Total No. Officers		-	2	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	5	9	9	9	
Total No. Employees		-	9	6	10		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Total No. Consultants		5	9	7	,	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Total Officer Salaries	99	\$ 000'5		23,333	\$ 23,333	\$ 23,333	3 \$ 23,333	s	23,333 \$	23,333 \$	32,500 \$	41.167	\$ 41.167	\$ 41.167	\$ 311,000
Total Employee Salaries	99	5,000 \$		48,750	S	s	s	s	s		55.417 \$		\$ 55.417		
Total Consultant Salaries	59	18,333 \$	21,667 \$	26,667	s	\$ 26,667	S	s	s	26.667 \$	26.667 \$		\$ 26.667 \$	\$ 26.667 \$	
Total Administrative Cost	S	36,300 \$		77,788	69	69	S	S	s		51.013 \$	52.673	\$ 31.873		\$ 499.105
Salaries and Admin,				Specificación de la company de	Sec. 20. 1. 20. 20.			All Sections and	Company of the Compan		100 September 1	4.6.5	STATE OF THE PERSONS ASSESSED.	V 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	30350000
Total Direct Cost.	\$	64,633 \$	140,083 \$	176,538 \$	\$ 132,971 \$	\$ 137,404 \$		131,404 \$ 131	131,404 \$ 1	131.404 \$	165.596	175,923 \$	\$ 155.123 \$		\$ 1.697.605
Quaterly			6	381.254						y	428 404			406 169	

age 16

Personnel Deta

Continue Continue	PERSONNEL Year 2			January	February	March	April	May	Junë	yinf	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
The contribution of the	Officers SEO	Annual Salar	886 −		é											
The control of the	President		-	-+-				y3 64	S	89 6	1010	. 000		, 8	-	•
This continue	300				+-	+-			9 6	9 6	3,107	9,808				112,567
1	Dir Corporate Development					5,350 \$		S	S	> 69	5.350	5 350			-	85,000
1	Dir Business Development		\$ 00		•	7,133 \$		s	69	69	\$ 7.133	7 133			_	799.60
Strate S	Dir, Sales & Marketing		30 8	!	٠			8	s	69	\$ 7 133	7 133			-	04,007
1	/P Consulting	9	65		Г				S	6		201.		-		100'+0
State Color Colo	/P Human Resources				69								1	T	T	•
The control of the	STO		-	+		5.350 \$. 64	• •	9 6	036.4	0 300		-4-		
State Stat)FO	ľ	+	+-	8 667 \$	8 667 \$			9 6	9 6	00000	05,300		-		64,200
The continue of the continue			-800	-88	9 1000	200'0	0.000		ę	9	799'8	8,667		*****		105,820
Control Cont	otal		s	S	48 950 \$	49 883		ý	4	ļ	000 07	101				
Control Cont	Io.Officers			-	2	200,00		•	•	•	49,883	576,06			51,132 \$	600,770
Column C	lew Hires			1	0	c	. 0					, 0	,			
3													0		0	
State Stat	MPLOYEES					2000 COCO COCO COCO COCO COCO COCO COCO			Contractor of the Contractor	100 N		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O				
1															_	
3	micer Assistants															
This column	alary	Ì													-	
Column C	ersonnel Count	+		2	2			2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	
State Stat	otal Cost		\$						s	\$	7,133	7,133		7,133	7,133	84,900
State Stat	Historiae Sanifes Bring	N. C.		1												
Company Services Company Ser	alary		c									THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PE				
Committation State	ersonnel Count	+4		4	4	4	4	ď	4	-	3		-			
S 85.00 S 6.667 S 6.667 S 7.133 S	otal Cost			-	-	14.033	,	2	9	9	17 833	47 833	47 023	47 000	47.000	
S 65,600 S 1,713 S					4	╅			•	•	000,11	11,035	-		-	202,367
S 85,600 1	enior Database Administrator															
State Stat	alary		00													
State Stat	ersonnel Count			1	-	-	-		1	1		1	+	-	-	
S 55,000 S S S S S S S S S	otal Cost		ş	—					s	\$	7,133	7.133		┺.		84 667
S 55,000 C C C C C C C C C													-	4		
State Stat	distribution familiarity															
S	Parsonnal Count	ľ	\downarrow	+		ļ										
State Stat	otal Cart	+	ı	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		٢	-	_	-	
S 64200 1 2.350 \$ 5	otal Cost		4	+					Ş	44	4,583	4,583	1	-	_	41,250
S 64,200 S 5,350 S	Mice Manager		-													
S 5,000 S 5,350 S	alary		0													
S 6.000 S 5.350 S	ersonnel Count		-	_	-	-	1	1	-			,	-			
\$ 64.200 4.883 \$ 5.350 <th< td=""><td>otal Cost</td><td></td><td>€5</td><td><u> </u></td><td></td><td>5,350 \$</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>8</td><td></td><td>5 350</td><td>5 250</td><td></td><td>. 11</td><td>_1_</td><td>030 63</td></th<>	otal Cost		€5	<u> </u>		5,350 \$	-		8		5 350	5 250		. 11	_1_	030 63
S 64/200 1 2 3.50 8 5												20015	-	1		00,00
ount \$ 64.200 1 2 1 2 3.50 8	A Test Manager															
OUNT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	alary		0													
\$ 4,883 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$ 5,350 \$	ersonnei Count				-		1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
	otal Cost		\$				5,350	\$	ş	44	5,350	5,350		5,350 \$		63.267

vveorer mry.com Personnel Deta

PERSONNEL Year 2		January	February	March	April	Way	June	yloly	August S	September	October	November	December	Totals
QA Test Engineer	3 45,000													
Personnel Count	+	0	0	0		-	-		-	-	-	-		
Total Cost			\$		3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3.750 \$	3,750 \$	33,750
System Engineer														
Salary	\$ 69,550		-											
Personnel Count		ļ	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	+	
Total Cost		\$ 5,796	\$ 2,796 \$	\$ 96.73	\$ 962'5	5,796 \$	\$ 962'5	\$,796 \$	5,796 \$	5,796 \$	5,796 \$	\$,796 \$	\$,796 \$	69,550
Software Engineer														
Salary	\$ 60,000													
Personnel Count	+4		2	2	3	3	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	T
Total Cost		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000 \$	10,000 \$	15,000 \$	15,000 \$	15,000 \$	20,000 \$	20,000 \$	20,000 \$	20,000 \$	20,000 \$	20,000 \$	195,000
Senior Software Engineer														
Salary	\$ 74 900													
Personnel Count		2	2	2	- 6	- 6		-	6	6	,		•	
Total Cost		1,550	\$ 12,483 \$		12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	12,483 \$	148,867
Salary	\$ 85,600													
Personnel Count		ļ	-	-	1		-		-	-	+	•	-	
Total Cost		\$ 6,667	\$ 7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	7,133 \$	85,133
Product Development Manager Salary	\$ 64 200													
Personnel Count		-	-	-	+		-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total Cost		\$ 5,350	\$ 5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5,350 \$	5.350 \$	5.350 \$	5.350 \$	5.350 \$	5.350 \$	5.350 \$	64.200
													-	
Elling & Clem Support														
Dersonnel Count	25,000	,	-	-	-									
Total Cost		\$ 4,583	\$ 4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4.583 \$	4,583 \$	4.583 \$	4.583	4.583	4.583 \$	4.583 \$	55.000
Sushess reveropinant Aanalyst	9 000												***************************************	
Personnel Count	+		+	-	-		-		-			-		
Total Cost		\$ 5,417	\$ 5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	5,417 \$	65,000
Customer dervice dupervisor Salary	\$ 50,000							-		***************************************				
Personnel Count		F	-	-	-	-	1					-		
Total Cost		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	50,000
Salary	\$ 50.000								***************************************					
Personnel Count	+	-		1	1		-			-	-	+		
Total Cost		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4,167 \$	4.167 \$	4.167 \$	4.167 \$	4.167 \$	50.000
					***************************************								-1	

vvebternity.com Personnel Detail

PERSONNEL Van 3		January	February	-	March	April	May	June	yer	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Community/Content Representitives				1											
Salary	\$ 55,000														
Personnel Count	+2	-	1		1	2	2	2	2	2	,	6	2	c	
Total Cost		\$ 4,583	ş	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	9,167	\$ 9,167	<u>~</u>	s	S	s	5		2 0 167	06 250
or Salae															
Salary	\$ 45,000	1		1											
Personnel Count		-	-	-	-										
Total Cost		\$ 3,750	•	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3,750 \$	3.750	\$ 3.750	3 750	3 750	50 € 3750	1 2750	_	1 2750	4
											•	•	•	00/0	45,000
Product Markeding															
Salary	\$ 55,000														
Personnel Count	+1					-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	
Total Cost		\$ 4,583	\$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583 \$	4,583	\$ 4,583	13 \$ 4,583	\$	4.583 \$ 4.583	3 \$ 4 583	1 5 4 583	4 583	25,000
													•	POC'F	
ContolerCPA	1														
Salary	\$ 75,000			-	-										
Personnel Count	+		-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		
iotal Cost		\$ 6,250	s	6,250 \$	6,250 \$	6,250	6,250	\$ 6,250	0 \$ 6,250	6.250	50 \$ 6.250	6250	6 250	6.250	75 000
	-													0.740	
Enigloyee lotals															
Total Employee Salary		\$ 114,346 \$	- [116,096 \$	117,029 \$	138,746 \$			\$ 143,979 \$	143,979	143,979	9 \$ 143,979 \$	143,979	\$ 626.571	1.628.050
Number of Employees		24	24		24	59	29	29	30	30	30	30	8	~	Ì
New Fires		13	0		0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	٥	0	
Toward lane.															
Voltsuitailts															
Mohmonfor Sequelly Monte on			-												
Prediction of the property of	Ì														
Decoposit Count	04,200	,													
Total Cost		- 4	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
		nn'c e	A	2,000	\$ 000.0	5,350 \$	5,350	\$ 5,350	0 \$ 5,350	\$ 5,350	50 \$ 5,350	5,350	\$ 5,350	\$ 5,350	\$ 63,500
Web Copy Editor/Tech Write															
Salary	A2 BOO		-												
Personnel Count		-	-		-	-									
Total Cost		\$ 3,567	5	3.567 \$	3 567 \$	3 567 €	3 567	2 557	7 6 7 5 5 7	1000	-	-	-	-	
760		l		1	-	-			•	•	-	3,567	3,557	\$ 3,567	\$ 42,800
Prod. Systems/Net Administrator															
Satary	\$ 53,500								-						
Personnel Count		-	-	_	_	1		1	-	+		-	,	,	
Total Cost		\$ 4,458	ş	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458 \$	4,458	\$ 4.458	8 \$ 4.458	\$ 4.458	58 \$ 4458	4 458	4 459	7 450	200 500
													POPT'S	P. F	
Statistitian (Logs and Demography)															
Salary	30,000			-											
Total Count	++	1	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	
Total Cost		\$ 2,500	2,500 \$ 2,5	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	2,500 \$	\$ 2,500 \$	0 \$ 2,500 \$		2,500 \$ 2,500 \$	2,500	\$ 2,500 \$	\$ 2,500 \$	30,000

Personnel Deta

Salary Personnel Court Total Cost Legal														
Personnei Count Total Cost Legal	\$ 53,500													
Total Cost Legal	+1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Legal Salary		\$ 8,917	\$ 8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917 \$	8,917	\$ 8,917	\$ 8,917	\$	\$ 8,917 \$	107,000
Salas														
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 125,000					-								
Personnel Count	+1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6		
Total Cost		\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$	20,833 \$		20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833	\$ 20,833 \$	250,000
Fullific Kelfarchis														
Salary	\$ 80,000													
Personnel Count	-	-	-	-		_	_	2	2	2	2	2	2	
lotal Cost		\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667 \$	\$ 1299'9	6,667 \$	\$ 199'9	\$ 299'9	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	3 13,333	\$ 13,333	\$ 13,333	\$ 13,333 \$	120,000
A Section 1														
Salary	\$ 60,000													
Personnel Count	*	1	1	-	1					,	ļ			
Total Cost		\$ 5,000	\$ 5.000	5.000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	5 000 \$	2 000	7		- 2000	2000	000 00
								2000	200,0					90,000
Special Projects														
Salary	\$ 40,000													
Personnel Count		2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	
Total Cost		\$ 6,667	\$ 6,667 \$	\$ 199'9	10,000 \$	10,000 \$	10,000 \$	13,333 \$	13,333 \$	13,333	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000 \$	120,000
Innestition Totals		State of the state												
Total Salary		63 608	\$ 63.608	\$ 050.03	\$ 2000	67.000	6 600 60	47 200						
Number Of Constants		12	12	12		43 01,434 \$	43 01,634 \$	46	45,11	11,232	4 808,67	13,958	9 926,67	846,800
New Hires		5	0	0	-	2 0	2 0	2	2 0	2 0	± -	<u>*</u>	*	
												>	>	
Administrative Costs												-		
New Hires	T	19	0					9	0	0	**	0	0	
Soon the Cost (Fact)	33%	53,772	54,465	55,081		62,325 \$	62,325 \$	63,975	63.975	64,186	\$ 64,387	\$ 64,387	\$ 64,387 \$	735,511
Rectuling Cost (Employees Only)	1	5 155,240	2	s .	51,560 \$	\$		12.000 \$	\$		\$		· ·	218,800
		\$ 209,012	\$ 54,465 \$	55,081 \$	113,808 \$	62,325 \$	62,325 \$	75,975 \$	63.975 \$	64,186	5 64,387	\$ 64,387	\$ 64,387 \$	954,311
otal No. Officers		7	7	7	7	7	1	1	7		7	4	7	
Fotal No. Employees		24	24	24	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	30,	08	
Total No. Consultants		12	12	12	13	13	13	15	15	15	14	14	14	
Total Officer Salaries			\$ 48,950 \$	49,883 \$	49,883 \$	49,883 \$	49,883 \$	49.88	49.883	50.52	\$ 51.132	\$ 51.132	51 132 \$	600.770
Total Employee Salaries		114,346		117,029 \$	138,746 \$	138,979 \$						143,979		1,628,050
Total Consultant Salaries		63,608		63,958 \$	67,292 \$	67,292 \$	67,292 \$	77,292 \$			73,958	73,958	\$ 73,958 \$	846,800
Jotal Administrative Cost		\$ 209,012	\$ 54,465 \$	55,081 \$	113,808 \$	62,325 \$	62,325 \$	75,975			64,387	64,387	\$ 64,387 \$	954,311
Caralles and Admir.		9 32 200 ¢		4 630 300	9 002 000	* 027 070				Section 1975				
Oriotorky		1	6 507 6	ŀ	\$03,120	518,4/9 \$	318,4/9 \$	347,129 \$	335,129	335,982 \$	\$ 333,456 \$	333,456	\$ 333,456 \$	4,029,931

Webternity.com Sensitivity Analysis

Year 1

Year 3

Sales	Pessimistic	tic	Planned	Optir	listic	Pes	Pessimistic	Planned	pau	Optimistic		Pessimistic		Planned		Optimistic
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1)6 :	%08	100%		110%		%06	10	100%	110%	L_	%06		100%		110%
Advertising	\$ 10,588	& ₩	11,765	69	12,941	63	225,544	\$ 250,604	304	275.665	€3	1 292 623	€	436 247	¥	1 570 872
Premium services	\$ 26,023	<u>ي</u>	28,915	€3	31,806	φ	929.806	\$ 1.033,117	17 \$	1 136 429	#	4 508 347	- u	1,100,11) 6	210,010,1
Affiliate & Direct E-commerce	\$ 3.346	9 9	3.718	69	4 090	6	231 341	\$ 257.04B	9	282 750	•	1,000,00) (4/7/60	A (2,020,202
Archived Accounts	. 64	- €/			-			1 60	9 6	202,730	^	2,210,730	4, Z, A	2,463,034	9	2,709,337
T-4-1		+	•	9	- -	P P	558,853	\$ /33,170	\$ 0/	806,487	⇔	7,547,766	8	8,386,407	49	9.225.048
i otal revenue	39,958	∞	44,398	\$ 48	48,837	\$ 2,0	2,046,544	\$ 2,273,938	38	2,501,332	₩	15,655,466	\$ 17,3	7,394,962	₩	19,134,459
Variable Costs	Donningintin			Sign Applied &		1000	100		-							
	TENNING L	3 :	rianned	Elido	IISTIC	Pess	Pessimistic	Planned	Jedi	Optimistic		Pessimistic		Planned		Optimistic
Total Variable Cost	349,800	\$	100% 318,000	\$ 286,	90% 286,200	\$ 2,7	110%	100% \$ 2,518,310	100% 3,310 \$	90% 2,266,479	↔	110% 12,300,819	w	100% 11,182,562	8	90% 10,064,306
Gross Profit	\$ (309,842) \$	(Z)	(273,602)	69	(237,363)	2)	(723.597)	\$ (244.372)	72)	234 853		2 254 6A7	٠ ن	64		7.00
% of Total Sales	-775%	%:	-616%		-486%		-35%	-	-1%	%6	-	21%	9	36%	s	9,070,152 47%
Operating Expenses	Pessimistic	jc	Planned	Optimistic	istic	Pess	Pessimistic	Planned	Jed Pa	Optimistic		Paccimietic	200	Pouncil0		1000
()	110%	%	100%		%06		110%	10	100%	%06	1_	110%		100%		300 300
lotal Operating Expenses	\$ 2,157,980 \$	e s	1,961,800	\$ 1,765,620	620	\$ 6,2	6,245,368	\$ 5,677,607	\$ 20	5,109,846	₩.	9,697,703	8,8	8,816,094	69	7,934,484
Income From Operations	\$ (2,467,822) \$ (2,235,402) \$	2) \$	(2,235,402)	\$ (2,002,983)		\$ (6,9)	(6,968,965)	\$ (5,921,9	\$ (62	(5,921,979) \$ (4,874,994)	4	(6,343,055) \$	\$ (2.6	(2,603,694) \$		1.135.668
												A			١	,

Webternity.com Assumptions and Highlighs

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Basic Services					
Number of subscribes	258,680	959,994	2,310,870	2 605 202	4,692,922
Net Additions	258,680	714,644		3,605,292 1,697,262	1 '
Attrition	250,000	63,583	223,185	506,199	1,895,296 888,212
Projected USA Broadband Users(2001-2005)	10.000.000	15,500,000	27,000,000	38,500,000	50,000,000
Subscribers % of Broadband Users	3%	6%	9%	9%	9%
Additions % of Broadband Users	3%	5%	6%	4%	4%
Avg. quarterly subscriber growth rate	178%	45%	28%	17%	13%
Net additions growth rate y/y	N/A	176%	108%	14%	12%
E-commerce Services - Main E-commerce Services Affiliate: Group Purchasing System Direct: Private Auctions # of Affiliate e-commerce transactions	2,974	47,015	263.183	973,030	1,710,098
- % of Subscribers (1 to 1)	1.1%	4.9%	11.4%	27.0%	36.4%
- % of Subscribers (2 to 1)	0.6%	2.4%	5.7%	13.5%	18.2%
Avg. affiliate quarterly transaction growth rate	219%	92%	59%	42%	14%
Affiliate transaction growth rate y/y	N/A	1481%	460%	270%	76%
Avg. quarterly affiliate e-commerce sale	\$18,590	\$352,611	\$2,631,831	\$10,946,592	\$21,376,220
Avg. quarterly affiliate transaction rate (%)	5.0%	6.5%	7.0%	6.0%	5.5%
Avg. quarterly affiliate e-commerce revenue	\$929	\$22,920	\$184,228	\$656,796	\$1,175,692
# of Direct e-commerce transactions - % of Subscribers (1 to 1)	0 0%	45,935 4.8%	342,950	1,108,294	1,710,098
- % of Subscribers (2 to 1)	0%	4.8% 2.4%	14.8% 7.4%	30.7% 15.4%	36.4% 18.2%
Avg. direct quarterly transaction growth rate	0%	2.476 7%	7.476 52%	30%	10.2%
Direct transaction growth rate y/y	N/A	N/A	647%	223%	54%
Avg. direct e-commerce sale	\$0	\$344,514	\$2,944,473	\$11,082,945	\$19,238,598
Avg. direct e-commerce profit margin	0%	6%	14%	12%	10%
Avg. quarterly direct e-commerce revenue	\$0	\$41,342	\$431,530	\$1,329,953	\$1,923,860
Premium Services					
Premium Service Additions	3,449	49,470	124,597	221,634	402,670
Avg. quarterly premium sub. growth rate	187%	114%	35%	23%	19%
Premium sub. additions growth rate y/y	N/A	1334%	152%	78%	82%
Avg. quarterly premium sub. Fee	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$5.00
Avg. quarterly premium sub. revenue	\$7,228.71	\$258,279.34	\$1,277,318.59	\$3,524,523.78	\$9,327,691.28
Avg. quarterly pre. sub. revenue growth y/y Total Premium Subscribers	N/A 3,449	3473% 52,919	395%	176%	165%
Total Premium Subscribers growth y/y	0,449 N/A	1434%	177,516 235%	399,150 125%	801,821 101%
Archiving Service					
Archiving Service Additions	- 1	13,330	136,442	402,840	807,666
Avg. quarterly archived accounts growth rate	0%	8%	74%	23%	14%
Archived accounts growth rate y/y	N/A	N/A	924%	195%	100%
Avg. One Time Archiving Fee	\$55	\$55	\$60	\$69	\$75
Avg. quarterly archiving revenue	\$0	\$183,293	\$2,096,602	\$6,963,035	\$15,143,745
Avg. quarterly archiving revenue growth y/y	N/A	N/A	1044%	232%	117%
Total archived accounts		13,330	149,773	552,612	1,360,279
Total archived accounts growth y/y	N/A	N/A	1024%	269%	146%
Expenses Advertising expense/subscriber	\$2.02	\$2.31	\$4,99	\$10.71	\$22.14
			7 7 7 7		
Advertising	7.000	F07.00	4		
Subscriber accounts (Cum. Quarterly Avg.)	74,358	587,686	1,644,895	3,040,720	4,275,244
Avg. quarterly page view per homestead	19	31	42	47	50
Avg. quarterly page views per subscriber visit	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.9
Avg. quarterly page views per visitor visit Avg. subscriber visits per quarter	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.9
Avg. quarterly # of visitors per homestead	4.3 2.0	5.5	7.0	7.0 5.5	5.5
Avg. quarterly and visitors per nomestead Avg. quarterly page views - Sub. Visits	1,288,071	3.0 13,232,011	4.0 48,442,532	5.5 86,778,268	6.0 113,983,920
Avg. quarterly page views - Visitor Visits	812,810	17,934,599	46,442,532 89,860,604	305,026,900	601,793,887
Avg. quarterly page views - Active Accs.	2,100,881	31,166,610	138,303,136	391,805,168	715,777,807
		, ,			
Archived accounts (Cum. Quarterly Avg.)	0	4,775	82,730	372,559	1,039,696
Avg. Page views per archived account visited	5	5	5	5	5
% Archived Account visited per quarter	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Avg. number of visitors per quarter - archived	3	3	3	3	3
Avg. quarterly page views per archived acc. Avg. quarterly page views - archived accs.	15 0	15 7,163	15 124,095	15 558,839	15 1,559,544
Avg. quarterly page inventory (millions)	2.1	31.2	138.4	392.4	717.3
Avg. quarterly impressions sold (millions)	0.7	12.5	59.8	177.4	302.8
Avg. quarterly % impressions sold	35%	40%	43%	45%	42%
		\$5.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
Avg. cost per 1000 impressions (CPM)	\$4.00	ΨJ.UU 1			Ø 10.00 t
Avg. cost per 1000 impressions (CPM) Avg. quarterly ad revenue	\$4.00 \$2,941	\$62,651	\$359,062	\$1,419,591	\$3,028,114

Kingsley R. Chin, M.D. 2185 Cornell Road Cleveland OH 44106

Re: Solomon H. Gayle and SeiLai Khoo

Dear Sir/Madam:

It is a personal privilege to write this letter to verify the nature of the relationship between my dear and close friends SeiLai Khoo and Solomon H. Gayle. I have known SeiLai and Solomon since 1984 while we were all attending Columbia College. I closely witnessed the relationship they developed and shared over seventeen years, and cannot imagine any other situation that could have disrupted their strong partnership. Prior to SeiLai's tragic death on September 11, 2001, they were engaged and living together in their condominium in Jersey City, and close friends and family members where very aware that their marriage and family plans were only being delayed because of career commitments.

I consider it a tremendous privilege to be one of their closest friend and confidant, and although SeiLai was tragically torn from us, I am sure we will always honor her as an integral part of our close personal and family friendship.

Please feel free to contact me by phone at 617-697-5442 or email me at kingsleychin@hotmail.com.

Sincerely yours,

Kingsley R. Chin, M.D. Orthopaedic Spine Surgeon

Columbia College 1988

Harvard Medical 1996

Signed in my presence

this 30 day of

Date

Notary Public

212-001796-0204

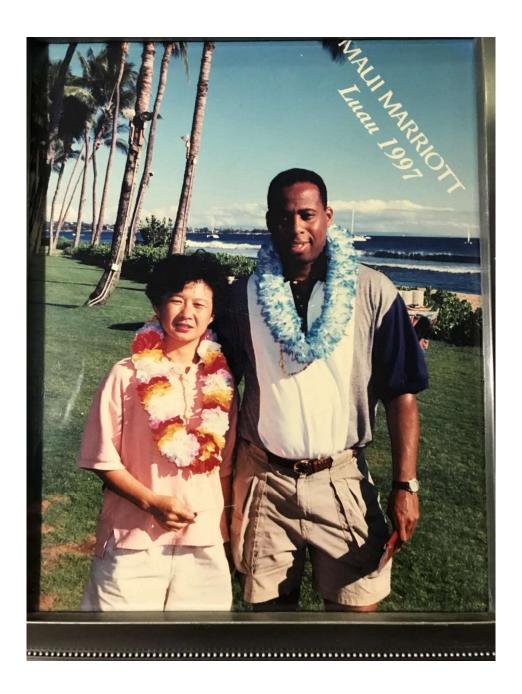
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EXF			



Austria





Canada, Banff



Vancouver, Canada





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EXHIBIT 8

Winter Brake, 1985

